The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896. NO. 15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7,30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6.21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.10	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.25	8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.31	8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.36	8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....	5.53	9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.15	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.36	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.42	9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown	6.57	10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.06	10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport	7.15	10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.39	10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville	7.54	11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville.	7.58	11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....	8.10	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. No. 6. Mail,	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a,m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap Stair	9 30	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Something Concerning Their Origin and Present Peril, by Dr. King.

At the Good Citizenship rally held at one of the evening sessions of the Epworth League, at Harrisburg, Dr. J. M. King, of New York, delivered an address of which the following is an outline:

It is very legitimate that patriotic themes should be discussed in a Methodist meeting, for Methodism was the first denomination to greet the first president and stood by the government in the civil war. In the recent republican convention at St. Louis the temporary and permanent chairman, the man who nominated the presidential nominee, and the nominee himself are all Methodists.

We should be thankful to live in this age and in America. God held his hand over America for a century, until a race appeared that he could trust to found a republic. Latin Christianity crushed religious liberty. Then Spain was honored and feared, now execrated. We can see the results of this civilization in South America and in the horrible butchery in Cuba—which this government ought not to suffer much longer. [Great applause.]

This republic flowed from five streams, Huguenot, Hollander, Puritan, Cavalier, Methodism. What are the institutions flowing from the confluence of these streams? They are six in number: First, civil liberty protected by law. Second, individual sovereignty based on manhood suffrage. Third, religious liberty. In this country alone it is a right, not a grant, as religious toleration. Fourth, freedom of the press. Fifth, a substantially uniform system of free common school education. This is the only power that can convert the heterogenous population into a homogenous mass of citizens. So it is fitting that the stars and stripes should float over the public school house. Two victories have been won on this question lately—one in Manitoba and one in the English commons—doubtless by the influence of the non-sectarian American free school system. Sixth, higher education in the reach of every boy or girl in the land by university extension Chautauqua Circle work, etc.

These are the institutions we call American. What are some of the perils that threaten them? First we note ignorance—not illiteracy, but ignorance concerning American liberties. Second, cowardice among politicians, among business men afraid to provoke loss of trade. Third, unrestricted immigration; the time is probably not far distant when the unreasonable (?) demand shall be made that immigrants shall be able to read and write. Fourth, inequality of citizenship; too short a time for naturalization. Fifth, aggression of ecclesiasticism; reaching for public money for sectarian purposes; "church and state shall be kept everlastingly separate at the treasury point," said Garfield. So should they be kept separate in the public school. No one has a right to question any man's religion, but no sect has a right to use politics for its own aggrandizement. Sixth, the evil of intemperance, because it prostitutes the individual.

He closed with a reference to the bunting that was so plentifully twined in decorative effect all over the church. Our flag in colonial times was a modification of the the British "Union Jack." He briefly alluded to the history of both flags. Our banner ought to mean to us these institutions, the safety of which rests upon three things—God's word, God's church and God's day.

A Free Coinage Lesson.

From the Chicago Tribune.

When the employes of the Cone Export and Commission company's big finishing mill at Greensboro, S. C., were paid off last Saturday they were doubtless highly elated over the apparent discovery that the circulating medium had suddenly increased and that their wages had gone up correspondingly, giving a practical illustration of the benefits that would accrue to labor from increasing the medium of exchange by free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Each employe received twice as many silver dollars as usual, but when they went to pay their grocery bills they found that it took ten of these silver dollars to liquidate a $5 indebtedness. They were Mexican dollars.

The firm doubtless took this method of paying off to impress upon their employees the fallacy of the arguments offered by the advocates of a short dollar. While the illustration is a very apt one as showing the fact that doubling the wages and paying off with 50-cent dollars is no advantage to labor, it was not a fraudulent logic used by the champions of free coinage at the 16 to 1 ratio.

To give the workmen a correct idea of the effect of free coinage on labor the firm should have given each employee tae same number of exican dollars that he usually received in American dollars.

This would have been drastic, but it would have driven the lesson home with good effect. Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will decrease the purchasing power of a silver dollar just one-half But it will never increase the wages of labor. Wages will remain where they are. Free coinage would, therefore, rob labor for the enrichment of the employer.

—Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain painted directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Be Punctual.

Successful men have never failed to appreciate the value of time, have been "misers of minutes," as solicitors for those of others as for their own. Napoleon studied his watch as carefully as he studied the map of the scenes of war; and insisted upon that punctuality on the part of the lieutenants which he exhibited himself. Nelson declared once that his success in life was owing to his having been always a quarter of an hour before his time. When Washington's secretary would have excused himself on the score that his watch was wrong the American remarked, "Then you must get another watch, or I another secretary." The rulers of the world allow of no delay in the execution of their orders; they know how much depends upon strict punctuality, and that a few minutes make all the difference between victory and defeat.

ALL ON A SUMMER DAY.

Polly Took Her Bicycle Along When She Went to the Country.

Chicago News.

Polly Jones is a Chicago girl who has during the last month been double-distilled through the humbling process of failure. Every bone in her structure of pride has been crushed and her haughty spirit mangled into a vacuum.

"Be sure and bring your bicycle," the dear friends and relatives wrote just before she went west, "we have such lovely country roads" and because of a desire to show the village how the thing was done as well as to enjoy the air, Polly took her wheel.

The first thing those country cousins introduced her to was a hill which had curvature of the spine and which had previously exploded into rock piles. A spirit of envy prompted her to emulate the gay party which blithely toiled up the slope with apparently no extra labor. After one rod of it she tumbled off, gasping.

"What's the trouble?" shouted the heartless ones on the summit of the Matterhorn—the hill had grown amazingly since she started—"hit a stone?"

Then they raced down, dragged Polly up, draped her over a bowlder and jeered at her while the yellow moon smiled scornfully over the waving fields of heavy clover.

Polly sympathizes with winded race horses since that experience.

But going up was a joy to coming down a hill. There is an inbred distrust of inclines in the soul of every dweller on the floor-like surface of Northern Illinois and the terror which struck to the very heart of Polly Jones as she saw beneath her a long descent which would have made an excellent toboggan slide is only equaled by hanging over a cliff with a piece of bunch grass for support. A constant course of boulevards does not train one in the art of back-pedaling.

Dark, curious shadows of thickness and height were cast by the moon over the really smooth road; little gullies and ruts sprang into view, and Polly, with straining eyes and beating heart, started down after the country cousins, who coasted at a breakneck speed in a manner to reduce a city scorcher to ashes of anguish. Slowly at first, Miss Jones progressed, trying to keep control of her bicycle, which started like a horse anxious to be off, watching stones and sticks and—pigs. Then she vainly pulled back on the handle-bars and begged "Whoa." Fences flew by, the stars were streaks of sparkles, a startled cow in the meadow lowed and the sound blew toward her like an avenging spirit. She was rushing into the jaws of destruction, for she had lost the pedals. She knew she was about to die, and for a second abandoned herself to a reckless and exquisite sense of flight such as must be enjoyed by Burne-Jones's angles with their streaming hair and uplifted faces. Then she struck a stretch of nice, mushy mud.

When a cannon ball is shot into a barrier of sand it usually stops. Polly was no exception to the rule.

She lay and gazed idly up at the moon, which regarded her sardonically. "Don't touch me," Polly said to the man who came rushing up the hill to her, "because if you do you'll have to take hold of the edge of me and you'll cut yourself. I am smashed perfectly flat and am only an eighth of an inch thick; nothing you can say will convince me to the contrary. I am very comfortable, thank you, and would like to leave my new painted china toilet sent to Amy, while you may have a lock of my hair. Burn the contents of my desk and don't let them sing 'I'm a Pilgrim, I'm a Stranger' at the funeral. Farewell."

It was the next afternoon that a very nice young gentleman called for Polly to go bicycling.

She shook hands very cordially. "Thank you," she said sweetly, "it is a shame to miss a chance of riding over your lovely country roads, but I have another engagement. I'm so sorry!"

Then she went out into the back yard and spent about three hours cleaning her wheel.

After that time she confined her constitutional spins to the stretch of paved streets between the house and the post office.

Lazy White Man.

The Western Indians, although not fond of work, do not approve of indolent men. The "heap good white man," in their estimation, is the white man who works hard; and to sit by and watch him as he toils seems to afford them never-failing pleasure.

Some young "warriors" of the Blackfoot tribe sat in the shade one day, watching a group of laborers who were constructing a grade for a branch railroad in Montana. They were commenting upon the workmen and their work, when a bicyclist, the first that they had ever seen, came riding along the newly completed grade. He had got off the train at the last station, and was going to the fort a little further on.

The Indians watched the wheelman without a word until he passed beyond a knoll, which hid him from view—then they expressed their sentiments concerning him.

"No good white man!" one remarked.

"No," answered another,, with great scorn "heap lazy white man; sits down to walk!"

—Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhœa set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhœa but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy. —Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

HARRIET B. STOWE DEAD.

The Well-Known Writer Passes Away at Her Hartford Home.

THE BOOK THAT BROUGHT FAME.

She Had Been Ill of Mental Trouble for Several Years---Her Career and the Enormous Sale of Her Famous "Uncle Tom's Cabin"---Its Circulation Next to the Bible's---Other Literary Work.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe died at noon yesterday, at her Forest street home without regaining consciousness. Members of the family were at her bedside. For several years Mrs. Stowe has been suffering from mental derangement, which on Friday last culminated in congestion of the brain and paralysis. Between Friday and Monday Mrs. Stowe regained consciousness at intervals and realized that she was very ill. During her lucid intervals, although she was unable to speak, it was already seen that she recognized her daughter, Harriet, who was caring for her. Monday the noted woman relapsed into complete unconsciousness and afterward showed no signs of returning sense.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Mrs. Stowe's chief claim to fame rests on the authorship of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a work read in every language, and probably familiar to more people than any other one book except the Bible.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was born in a plain little cottage in Litchfield, Conn., on June 14, 1812. She was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher and Roxana Beecher, and was the seventh of eight children, nearly all of whom have become famous. All of her brothers, William Henry, Edward, George, Henry Ward, Charles, Thomas Kinnicut and James Chaplin became Congregationalist clergymen, of whom, of course, Henry Ward Beecher was the most distinguished. She had three sisters, Catherine Esther, Mary Beecher Perkins and Isabella Beecher Hooker, of whom the first mentioned was a noted educator.

The great event of her early life was the removal of the family in 1832 to Cincinnati, where Dr. Lyman Beecher was made President of Lane Seminary, a position he held for twenty years. Here the contested questions of right and wrong which had excited her attention at Hartford was even more rife than at her previous place of abode, as it was not long before the young woman began to write in defense of her views with a vigor indicative of deep feeling and of great literary ability.

In 1836 Miss Beecher and Professor Calvin Ellis Stowe, afterward eminent as a writer on church history and similar topics, were married. Soon afterward the great question of slavery began to agitate the Nation, and Mrs. Stowe was at once deeply interested, and she soon became an ardent advocate of abolition.

On June 5, 1851, the National Era, an anti-slavery journal published in Washington City by Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, contained the first number of a serial story which was announced as "by the author of 'May Flower,' etc." So far as can be learned, few were specially interested in it till the third and fourth numbers had appeared; then readers multiplied and critics found it "full of racy character sketches." A little later politicians began to notice it. April 1, 1852, the last number appeared in the Era. On the 20th of the preceding month the book had been issued, and on the November day that Pierce gained such a wonderful victory and the Whig party was annihilated it was announced that 200,000 copies had been sold, that 1,000,000 Americans had read it, and 2,000,000 more were reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Ten thousand copies were sold in ten days in 1852, and eight presses could not supply the demand. For the first year 1000 copies a day were sold. In England 1,500.000 copies altogether were sold, and as many in this country. The book has been translated into nineteen languages. Such was the popularity of the book in England that when Professor and Mrs. Stowe visited England a year after it was published a penny offering to Mrs. Stowe amounted to $5000. Their carriage was frequently stopped in the streets and filled with flowers. At a public reception the Duchess of Sutherland clasped on Mrs. Stowe's arm a gold bracelet fashioned like a slave's fetters. On the links Mrs. Stowe had engraved the date of the proclamation of emancipation by President Lincoln.

On account of this work Mrs. Stowe received the plaudits of all the literary world and the personal friendship of many eminent men and women. After long travel abroad, in 1854, she published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." In 1856 she published "Dred, Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp," treating on a different aspect of slavery. Subsequent works are "The Minister's Wooing," in 1859; "The Pearl of Orr's Island," 1862; "Agnes of Sorrento," 1863; "Old Town Folks," 1869; "My Wife and I," 1872, and "Pink and White Tyranny," with several others. "The True Story of Lady Byron," which appeared in a magazine in 1869, in answer to a eulogy by Byron, by the Countess of Guiccioli, excited much comment. Since then she had written but little and nothing of importance. For many years Mrs. Stowe had lived a quite secluded life, passing her winters in Florida and her summers at Hartford.

Nebraska Republicans for Gold.

The Nebraska Republican State Convention, at Lincoln, nominated John A. Maccoll for Governor and Orlondo Teft for Lieutenant-Governor. The St. Louis platform, especially the gold declaration, was approved.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Venezuelan Legation has completed the translation of the documents relating to the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, and has submitted them to the Boundary Commission. They fill three volumes, aggregating 795 printed pages.

The War Department has commenced its issue of advertisements for forgings for guns for the proposed coast fortifications. The most important advertisement issued is that calling for proposals for steel gun forgings for ten-inch, twelve-inch and sixteen-inch guns. The Government will require eighteen ten-inch and eighteen twelve-inch guns.

Great irritation is felt at the State Department about the Venezuelan attitude toward Great Britain.

"H. G. M.," of Philadelphia, has sent $20 to the Government Conscience Fund, with the request that receipt be acknowledged through the newspapers.

The National Bank circulation outstanding July 1 aggregated $225,912,960, an increase during June of $712,612, and since June 30, 1895, of $14,312,262.

A statement of the coinage for the first six months of the current calendar year shows a coinage of 1,207,419 gold pieces, valued at $22,523,572; a coinage of 12,240,551 silver pieces, valued at $8,856,713, and 27,447,784 minor coins, valued at $446,083. The total coinage of silver dollars for the period was $7,500,412.

General Jacques Nicolas Leger has been appointed Minister to the United States from Hayti to succeed Clement Heintjens, whose resignation was announced recently. The new Minister is expected to arrive some day in July.

Before starting for Gray Gables the President appointed these Consuls: William Coulbourn Brown, of Maryland, at New Castle, New South Wales; Thomas Willing Peters, of Wyoming, at Plauen, Germany, and George Sawler, of Connecticut, at Glauchau, Germany.

Orders were issued by Secretary Lamont for the immediate execution of the provision of the River and Harbor bill, excepting those sections providing specifically for the making of contracts for the continuation and completion of work.

The United States Court of Claims adjourned for the summer vacation, to meet again the third Monday in October. Since October 28, 1895, when the court convened, under the general jurisdiction laws, judgments were entered in favor of the claimants in 92 cases, and 274 cases were dismissed.

The President made the following appointments: C. Max Manning, of Georgia, Secretary of Legation of the United States at Monrovia, Liberia; George E. Kedzie, of Mexico, Consul of the United States at Durango, Mex.; George B. Anderson, of District of Columbia, Consul at Antigua, West Indies; Paul Wieske, of Texas, Consul to Managua, Nicaragua.

Two Treasury drafts, each for $100,000, were drawn by the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Company. These amounts are in final payment for armor furnished the Government under contracts made in 1887 by the Bethlehem Company and in 1890 by the Carnegie Company.

John Herreshoff, the famous blind boat designer, had an interview with Secretary Herbert, at the Navy Department, about the construction of the thirteen torpedo boats authorized by Congress. It is understood that Mr. Herreshoff will bid on some of these vessels, particularly the three high-speed boats provided for.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	39	19	.672	Philadel.	33	31	.516
Baltimore.	40	20	.667	W'shing'n	29	29	.500
Cincinnati	43	24	.641	Brooklyn.	31	32	.492
Boston....	37	24	.607	New York	25	36	.410
Pittsburg.	33	28	.541	St. Louis.	15	50	.231
Chicago..	36	32	.529	Louisville	11	47	.190

Sydney Randolph, a colored man charged with assaulting the Buxton famiiy, was taken from the jail in Rockville, Md., by a masked mob and lynched.

At a fight at Loch Haven, near Baltimore, six colored men were shot and several others injured.

The rescue party at the Twin Shaft mine, Pittston, Penn., reported that they had heard rappings from the entombed miners.

The 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Eden, the parent town of Bar Harbor, Me., was celebrated.

The jury at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the celebrated Peralta land case—the United States against J. A. Peralta-Reavis, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government out of 12,000,000 acres of land—returned a verdict of guilty.

The cornerstone of a monument to Jefferson Davis was laid at Richmond, Va. Twenty-five thousand people took part in the parade.

Alexander R. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., one of the most widely known men of the South, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y. General Lawton was born in South Carolina, in 1818, and was graduated from West Point in the class of 1839. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate army.

Prominent Republicans in Minnesota signed a manifesto declaring they cannot support McKinley and the single gold standard.

Charles Williams, colored, of Baltimore, Md., cut the throats of his wife and himself, at Atlantic City, N. J. He is dead.

Garret A. Hobart, candidate for Vice-President, after attending a meeting of the State Committee in Newark, N. J., started for Canton to consult with Major McKinley and Mark Hanna.

A. W. Barrs and others, charged with filibustering with the steamers City of Key West and Three Friends, appeared at Key West, Fla., before United States Commissioner Ramon Alverez, who ordered their discharge, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to hold them.

Garret A. Hobart, Republican candidate for Vice-President, visited Canton, Ohio, and had a conference with Major McKinley.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision reinstating John J. Fallon as Warden of the Tombs, New York City.

William Kruse, for thirty-one years a trusted employe of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., New York City, sailed for Europe suddenly, leaving a shortage in his accounts to the firm and others which is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

A fire that started in George W. Piper's kindling wood factory, near Newtown Creek, Long Island City, N. Y., caused a loss that is estimated at $1,000,000. The entire block bounded by Newtown Creek, Paige avenue, Ash street and Clay street was burned over.

Alonzo Walling, convicted at Newport, Ky., of the murder of Pearl Bryan, has been refused a new trial.

Theodore D. Wilson, formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, died from a stooke of apoplexy at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Chicago has 309 labor organizations.

Plasterers are deserting Buffalo, N. Y.

Boston is credited with 85,000 unionists.

Buffalo has a Polish freight handlers' union.

Erie (Penn.) painters want nine hours and $2.

At Berlin 12,500 cabinetmakers won advances.

St. Paul (Minn.) bricklayers get forty cents an hour.

Female barbers have been admitted to the St. Louis union.

A second conference on the tin plate wage scale was held at Pittsburg without result.

The Raines law of New York has made business lively in New Jersey bottle factories.

Members of the five large orders of railway employes met at Seymour, Ind., to discuss federation.

Metal workers' unions are discussing the question of consolidating and establishing a strike fund of $1,000,000.

Notices have been posted at Salem, Mass., announcing that one mill will be closed, and others will run four days in the week. Four hundred spinners and weavers are thrown out of employment.

At Muncie, Ind., 300 glassworkers struck because one man was discharged without a week's notice. After a two weeks' struggle the company agreed to pay the man discharged a week's wages and the 300 returned to work.

Cigarmakers' International Union has been in existence sixteen years. Its receipts for the past fiscal year were $878,822.43, and its expenditures $642,604.38. It has a balance in its treasury of $236,218.05, and a gross membership exceeding 30,000.

Fall River, Mass., has almost 1,500,000 spindles more than any other cotton manufacturing centre in America, the nearest competitors being Providence and the Blackstone Valley, with 1,250,000 spindles, and New Bedford with 1,244,000 spindles.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners paid $50 dues to the American Federation of Labor for the month of March. This averages less than one cent for each of the 67,000 members of the brotherhood. The brotherhood's receipts for the month amounted to $5555.

At a session in Chicago the pressmen changed the name of their organization to the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. Detroit was selected as the place for the next convention. It was voted not to recognize the Press Feeders' International Union.

One of the bills signed by Governor Morton, of New York, provides that sixty hours a week shall be the maximum of work for women and children; that chairs shall be provided for women clerks, and that all places where women and children are employed shall be subjected to sanitary inspection.

At Cleveland, Ohio, 250 machinists demanded the reinstatement of two men discharged for refusing to work on non-union boilers, a nine-hour day, without reduction in pay and time and a half for all work done after the nine-hour day is ended. Then the firm discharged every union man in the place.

A demand for higher wages will be made by the carpenters and joiners of Milwaukee, Wis., if the required number of men can be induced to join the union. The carpenters at present are paid from $1.50 to $2.25 a day for ten hours' work, and it is the intention of the union men to secure a minimum rate of $2.75.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The late Shah of Persia left behind him $20,000,000.

The Russian Czarina is the seventh woman to be appointed to a colonelcy in the Prussian army.

Empress Frederick, Dowager of Germany, draws $40,000 a year from the British Treasury as an English Princess.

William Black, the novel writer, is also a portrait painter, an enthusiastic botanist and an all-round sportsman.

Mr. Goschen's handwriting is probably the very worst among living statesmen. The British financier can't read it himself.

Gladstone has written such a vast number of letters during his life that his autographs bring only twelve cents in the English markets.

Colonel Charles King, the military novelist, is a handsome, soldierly man of about fifty, with gray hair and mustache, and the bronzed complexion of the frontiersman.

Sardou is now sixty years old, wrinkled and half bald, but his step is as vigorous and his spirits as elastic as in youth. He is said to have made $1,000,000 out of his plays.

Dr. Green, of Princeton, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with that institution. They say that he knows more about Hebrew than any Jew in the country.

General B. F. Tracy informed Governor Morton that he could not serve on the Greater New York Commission because of his legal engagements. Ex-Mayor Gilroy was appointed in his stead.

Count James Portales, a member of an old German noble family, is said to be one of the most successful mining men in Colorado now. He has been there for twelve years, and is a skilled metalurgist.

The Emperor of Germany has showered honors upon Li Hung Chang, believing that the Viceroy is still in possession of great influence with the Pekin Government and able to forward German industrial enterprise in China.

"Max" Muller, who was made a Privy Councillor on the Queen's birthday, is the first philologist to receive that honor on account of his scientific work, and is probably the first person of foreign birth admitted to the council in modern times.

Judge B. J. Peters, of Mount Sterling, Ky., said to be the oldest free silver advocate in the country, is ninety-one years old. He was personally acquainted with Henry Clay, went to school with Thomas F. Marshall, and often heard Robert J. Breckinridge speak.

Dr. Samuel Fillmore Bennett, the author of "The Sweet By and By," is living the self-sacrificing life of a country doctor in Richmond, Wis., a little town of about 800 inhabitants. He served throughout the war as Lieutenant Bennett of the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Gold Mining Under Difficulties.

There has been much excitement in San Francisco over a large gold nugget, worth $6 0, found by a prospector in a placer mine in the new camp of Red Rock, on the Mojave Desert, in California. The place is twelve miles from water, and this fluid is worth $2 a barrel. Only dry washing can be done, but the sand is said to be full of gold. Many men have washed out from $100 to $200 a day from dirt in the Rand district. The quartz is also rich, though now it must be hauled at least ten miles to any mill. The new district is on the old road to the borax mines in Death Valley. The mercury stands at 120 degrees in the shade throughout the summer.

THE FOURTH IN EUROPE.

Celebrations of the Glorious Day in London and Elsewhere.

In London the American Society gave a Fourth of July banquet in the Great Hall of the Criterion Theatre, Ambassador Bayard presiding. A statue of Liberty behind the Chairman was draped with the American colors. Two hundred and twenty-one persons attended. After a toast to the Queen had been proposed by Ambassador Bayard, Sir Richard Webster proposed a toast to the President of the United States. The toast was drunk standing, with three cheers for the President. Ambassador Bayard then proposed a toast to "The Day We Celebrate." Ambassador Bayard referred to 1776, thanking God for July 4, of that year. Enthusiastic cheers followed, flags were waved, and the band played "Hail Columbia" and other American songs. Mr. Greer, of New York, proposed a toast to "The Community of English Speaking People." James Bryce, M. P., replying, referred to the heroes common to both people. The Rev. M. D. Hoge then proposed a toast to "The American Society," which was greeted with loud cheers. Eight hundred persons attended the reception United States Ambassador Bayard gave at his residence, in Eaton Square, in honor of the Fourth of July. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard received the guests at the top of the staircase, and the Ambassador and all the members of his staff wore the National colors at their buttonholes.

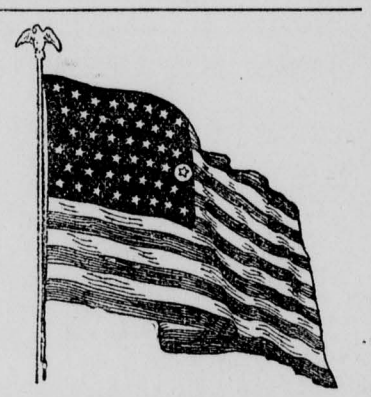
The Fourth of July celebrations were more general in Germany this year than heretofore. In addition to the official celebrations by Ambassador Uhl and Consul-General DeKay, there was a grand festival at the Zoological Garden. Fifty Americans had dinner, with an accompaniment of fireworks, flags and music. The Uncle Sam Club gave a commers and Mrs. Willard held a reception. Mrs. Uhl's luncheon to the Consular ladies was elaborate. The reception which followed was in the nature of a house-warming. It was attended by the whole American colony. Many houses in Berlin displayed American flags in honor of the day.

In Paris the United States Consulate and the houses of the Americans hoisted the United States flag. Ambassador Eustis being away, a reception was held by Consul Morss. The leading Americans, many English people and Italians and the American Consuls were at the American Chamber of Commerce banquet. M. Lebon, Minister for the Colonies, proposed an alliance between France and America in the cause of liberty.

FORTY-FIVE STARS NOW.

Our New Flag Thus Recognizes the Admission of Utah.

The forty-fifth star, representing the entrance into the Union of the State of Utah, was added to the flag on the Fourth of July, but very few of the Nation's standards which floated in the breeze displayed the new brilliant.



FLAG SHOWING UTAH'S STAR.

It is understood, however, that a few army posts and naval vessels flew the new flag and that both the army and navy have a stock of them on hand ready for distribution as soon as requisitions are made by army posts and commanders of vessels.

Under the regulations flags must be used until worn out, so that the flags now in use will have to be flown until condemned, when new flags containing the additional star will be supplied.

RIOT AT A PICNIC.

Desperate Fight Between Armed Russians and a Posse.

The Independent Order of Late Russian Soldiers of New York City gave a picnic on the Fourth of July at William Suhr's Flushing Avenue Park, Maspeth, Long Island. The picnic had been under way for a short time when a fight took place over the ejectment of an intoxicated member of the Russian Hussar Association, which was represented at the affair by a number of members in uniform.

The fight developed into a riot that necessitated the summoning of Sheriff Henry Doht and a posse of deputies. They were assisted by nearly every male resident of Maspeth. There was a bloody battle between 350 armed and uniformed picknickers and a band of deputy sheriffs and constables. Eight men were badly injured, two probably fatally. Thirty more had broken heads, cut faces or blackened eyes.

Sabres and rifles were used by the picnickers, pistols and clubs by the officers. The picnickers were subdued after a pitched battle, and fifty-eight of them were placed under arrest and held by a justice of the peace on a charge of rioting and of assault in the first degree.

WARREN'S STATUE UNVEILED.

It Occupies a Site in Prospect Plaza, Brooklyn.

The unveiling and dedication of the statue of Major-General Gouverneur Kemble Warren, erected on the Prospect Park Plaza, in Brooklyn, was the most noteworthy feature of the celebration of the Fourth in the city. Mrs. B. L. Parker, who first started the fund to erect the statue, was present on the platform with twenty-five of her associates, but she did not make any statement.

The G. K. Warren Post conducted the services. A. Sidney Warren, son of General Warren, uncovered the statue. Light Battery K, U. S. A., in command of Captain John W. Dillenbeck, fired a salute. The statue was presented to the city of Brooklyn by Henry Foster, of the Warren Post, G. A. R. It was accepted by Henry M. Palmer, Deputy Commissioner of Parks.

Sickness in Spanish Army in Cuba.

There are 6810 men in the military hospitals of the island of Cuba. Of this number 695 are down with yellow fever at Colon, 115 at Matanzas, 84 at Santa Clara and 90 in Havana. Surgeon-General Losada thinks that not over 13,000 soldiers will be sick during the summer. The mortality is 1.89 per cent., and there has been a decrease of 30 per cent. in the cases of yellow fever.

MRS. GARRET A. HOBART.

Wife of the Republican Nominee for Vice-President.

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, wife of the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, is keenly interested in politics and understands the subject thoroughly. She is an assiduous reader and well informed on those subjects that make up the conversation of the drawing-room. At forty-five Mrs. Hobart has the carriage and the figure, too, of a sprightly woman of thirty. She has a color like a

MRS. GARRET A. HOBART.

girl's. The face, attractive and well chiseled, is very mobile, and shifts in expression prettily as she converses.

She is associated with several charitable institutions at Paterson, N. J. One of these is the Old Ladies' Home, of which she is the President. She is also a member of the newly organized Women's Exchange, which has been a success. She is a prominent member of the Church of the Redeemer (Presbyterian), and is deeply interested in religious work. Altogether, Mrs. Hobart is a homemaker. Her husband and her son are her idols. Learning of Mr. Hobart's nomination she telegraphed: "Where thou goest I will go."

In the event of Republican success at the polls next November, Mrs. Hobart will probably be the social leader of the new Administration, as Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid for many years.

RESCUED FROM RIOTERS.

Militia and Police Charge on a Mob in Cleveland.

Rioting occurred during the strike at the Brown Hoisting Machine Company's works, Cleveland, Ohio. One of the strikers, William Rettgar, was killed, and his slayer, A. G. Saunders, a student of the Case School of Applied Science, who was spending his vacation working at the Brown plant, came near being lynched. There followed a battle between the police and the mob, which had followed Saunders and his guard to the Wilson avenue police station, and many heads were cracked.

There are eight or ten of the Case School students employed at the Brown works, and as they are regarded more as apprentices than anything else, they have not before been molested by the strikers. They all ride bicycles, and have hitherto ridden out in advance of the police and the other non-union workmen. When the whistle blew in the evening Saunders started away as usual, though he was late in getting out.

There was an immediate cry of "scab" from the 100 or more strikers and women who still lingered around the gate, and the cry was followed by a shower of sticks and stones. As Saunders rode down the line the cry was taken up by hundreds, and soon the mob made a rush for him. With shouts of "Kill him!" "Kill the scab!" he was pulled off the wheel, and was roughly handled by the howling mob of men and women.

A squad of police were pushing their way back through the crowd, using their clubs freely, when Saunders, who had with difficulty kept his feet and was bleeding from a number of cuts and bruises, drew his revolver and shot William Rettgar, a striker, who had been one of the first to make an attack on him, through the heart.

Saunders's revolver was wrenched from his hand and his clothes almost stripped from his body by the mob amid cries of "Lynch him." Saunders struggled with his assailants while the police steadily clubbed their way to the centre of the struggling mass.

The police were just in time, for Saunders lay bleeding and insensible on the pavement. With difficulty the police got him into the middle of the squad. They soon appeared, accompanied by the City Guard, Cleveland's crack militia company. Thus escorted Saunders was taken to the Wilson avenue police station and locked up, the mob following and momentarily threatening attacks on the troops and police.

LUCKY BALDWIN SHOT IN COURT.

Emma Ashley's Bullet Clipped Curls From the Millionaire's Head.

In the Baldwin-Ashley damage suit on trial at San Francisco, Cal., Emma Ashley, about twenty-six years old, sister of Lillian Ashley, the plaintiff, fired a shot from a revolver at E. J. Baldwin, the defendant, the famous millionaire and sportsman, in open court, grazing his head. She is believed to be insane.

The court met at 9 o'clock, instead of 10, the usual hour, and the shooting took place at 9.45.

A certain photograph was produced, detrimental to the case of the plaintiff, who gave a signal to her sister, who sat immediately behind Baldwin.

Miss Ashley thereupon whipped out a revolver, and, aiming it at his head, fired, the bullet taking off several of his curls.

The courtroom was all excitement in a moment. The would-be murderess was quickly seized and hurried to prison.

Countess Anna's $100,000 Fete.

Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, of New York, gave an elaborate fete in Paris, France. Three thousand invitations were issued for the affair, and, it is said, $100,000 were spent for the entertainment of the guests. The fete was opened with a dinner, and at this a series of surprises was provided for the guests. The singing of many choruses, picturesque country dances and fireworks followed. The entertainment closed with a grand supper.

PURSES SWINGING FROM A CHAIN.

The fashionable girl these days lets her purse swing from a chain which she wears about her neck. The chain must be very fine and the purse of silver or gold mesh, with a gate top. This idea is more for novelty than convenience, for a purse dangling from one's waist is apt to be a trifle annoying. But it is the fashion, and so the girls are all doing it. A few of the fair maids tuck part of the purse within the belt, as if it were a watch. Many of these woven gold or mesh purses are wonderfully beautiful. They not only have the gold ball top studded with jewels, but a tiny gem or two glistens among the woven gold threads of the purse itself.

CARE OF A PAIR OF NEW BOOTS.

It is quite a distressing matter for some women to get a new pair of boots wet, because it almost ruins them unless they are very careful. Get the shoes off before they begin to dry, and rub them with a flannel cloth till you have got most of the moisture out of them. Saturate the cloth with coal oil and spat the shoes till they are wet with it, then take a small, clean cloth and rub the boots till the oil is well soaked in, then fill them with oats—button first to the top—and shake them down till the shoe takes its natural shape, then set away to dry for about two hours. Then empty the oats out and give the boots a vaseline rubbing, fill with oats and set aside for a day. They will look like new. Oats are so cheap it is a wonder that so few women use them for keeping the shoes in shape and for taking the dampness out of the leather. They come next to the last for preserving the shoes in shape.—Washington Star.

TAKING CARE OF A BICYCLE.

How to take care of one's bicycle is a thing every woman should know. More cycles are ruined by careless treatment than by anything else. They should be kept in a perfectly dry place—not too hot on account of the tires.

They should be cleaned every time one comes in from a run—a proceeding which sounds rather dreadful, but is exceedingly easy in reality. When one knows how to do it, from seven to ten minutes are all that need be allowed for putting every part in spotless order—brushing the tires with not too hard a brush, and wiping them, the spokes and all the enameled parts with a soft dry duster.

The hubs may be reached with a long-handled brush, and a good rub over the plating finishes the whole process. Mud should always be removed wet, not allowed to dry on. Dry mud scratches the enamel when it is rubbed off, and sifts into the bearings, which it soon ruins. Water should not be used, unless to moisten a spot of dry mud—it is apt to injure the machine. But the tires may occasionally be wiped down with a wet cloth—it is good for the rubber.—New Orleans Picayune.

DAINTY COVERING FOR THE SHOULDERS.

A collet, or Marie Antoinette fichu of chiffon in black, cream or white, is the daintiest and prettiest summer covering for the shoulders possible. There are many women who are quite as averse to going upon the street without some sort of drapery about their shoulders even in midsummer, as they would be to walk abroad without gloves or a light veil to keep the hair in place on the forehead. The fichu or deep collarette, is becoming, and it imparts stylish breadth while also giving a finish to the gown which no costume has without it, and made of mousselaine de soi or chiffon, it is too light to prove at all uncomfortable. Fichus made to match the dress, in organdy, India muslin, chambray, and similar textiles, are pretty and always becoming. Two charming-looking young girls appeared at a fashionable evening entertainment recently, one wearing a toilet of organdy figured with apple blossoms. A fichu to match trimmed with lace-edged frills completed her gown, and she wore a Leghorn hat trimmed with roses, lace and apple blossoms. The other gown was of pink dimity trimmed with five rows of the narrowest black velvet baby ribbon; and the effect of the velvet on the soft pink material was novel and most becoming. The fichu frills were trimmed to match. Ecru batiste or pique gowns look very pretty with similar trimmings. Grass linen and ecru passementeries and insertions laid over wide black velvet ribbon form very effective garnitures for linen gowns, and some of the very gay costumes made for wear at Newport and Saratoga are made of Holland ecru, pique or etamine, trimmed lavishly with Scotch plaid ribbons. Some of the gowns have full bishop sleeves of brilliantly plaided taffeta silk, and again grass linen gowns are trimmed with very wide lace insertions laid over brilliant poppy red or pink satin ribbon.—New York Post.

FASHION NOTES.

Taffeta is still the leader in dress silks.

For useful summer wear dimities in every shade are in vogue.

Old-fashioned brocade makes lovely waistcoats for tailor gowns.

The decline of the befrilled lampshade is an established fact.

Some of the summer ribbons are exquisite enough to be framed.

The hang and style of a skirt gives character to the entire gown.

The latest name for the very tiny parasol is "complexion protector."

Ribbon belts five inches wide at the back and pointed in front are seen on gowns worn by women of acknowledged taste.

Even those who are superficial observers note that sleeves are decreasing in size and that what is grotesque in fashion is gradually disappearing.

Many women seem to have decided upon the Tam o'Shanter hat for golfing. It is a natty kind of headgear, but women "fat and over 40" should eschew it as fatal.

White duck suits for women, it is predicted, will be in as high favor this as last summer. They are not made as full in the skirts as they were, a fact laundresses will appreciate, no doubt.

Artificial orchids on some of the new hats are a "splendid imitation" and cost more than the real article purchased at the florists. This adds to the delight of some of the young women who wear 'em.

Porcelain buttons on summer dresses are too much of a good thing, and are relegated to a place of safety until autumn comes again. Meanwhile the money paid for them is thought to have been well invested.

Extremely wide revers, which were the concomitants of expanding sleeves are decreasing in size quite as rapidly as the huge sleeves. The enormous lapels that made their wearers look ridiculous are no longer fashionable. The new shapes are prettier, far more sensible, and decidedly more becoming.

Muslin dotted with silk spots in the same shade as itself and worn over taffetas of the palest coloring is a novelty that is promised great vogue. For garden parties and all daytime fetes it is charming in the extreme. Elaborate gowns of the sort show the bodice with back and front both of handsome embroidery or lace applications in plain muslin.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

No fewer than 16,000 persons die in Italy every year from malarial fever, and there are 4,000 communes where quinine is not to be had.

A hundred years ago the deaths from small-pox in Germany were 65-,000 a year. Today, thanks to compulsory vaccination, they are only 114 a year.

Professor Forel has calculated that in 64,000 years the lake of Geneva, in Switzerland, will have been filled up completely with sediment and changed into a meadow.

Telephonic communication between London and Paris is to be supplemented by four new wires. The new wires are to be used both for telephonic and telegraphic purposes.

The skeleton of what is reported to be a small mammoth was unearthed the other day in West Philadelphia. A skull of an Indian was found near by. The remains have been deposited in the Wisconsin Institution.

The New York Academy of Medicine is divided on the merits of the anti-toxine treatment of diphtheria, but facts from every centre in the civilized world are pouring in, and these are stubborn things to butt against.

Statistics of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, fever hospital are to hand. The year 1895 shows that under the anti-toxine treatment of diphtheria, the death rate shrunk from 34.5 per cent to 14 per cent. Dr. Marsh contrasts this low death rate with the high mortality of the tracheotomy cases in previous years, viz: 76.2 per cent in 1893 and 86.9 per cent in 1894.

By actual measurement of fifty skeletons, the right arm and left arm and left leg have been found to be longer in twenty-three, the left arm and right leg in six, the limbs on the right longer than those on the left in four, and in the remainder the inequality of the limbs was varied. Only seven out of seventy skeletons measured, or ten per cent, had limbs of equal length.

Gold in Deer Teeth.

Stories have been told about the finding of gold in the crops of chickens, in the stomachs of fishes, between the toes of wolves and in a variety of odd places, but Frank Dixon, a taxidermist of this city, is the first to find gold on the teeth of a wild deer. This story sounds improbable, but it is true.

Mr. Dixon received recently from Colorado a couple of deer heads to be mounted. The first thing he did was to skin the heads. He noticed in handling the skulls that the rows of teeth were incrusted with a brownish yellow substance. In the crevices between the teeth the incrustation was heaviest and sparkled when held to the light. Mr. Dixon knew the deer were killed in a part of Colorado where gold dust had been found. He scraped some of the incrustation from the teeth and took it to his friend, Shirley Millet, dentist. Dr. Millet tested it with chemicals and said it was gold. Mr. Dixon scraped off a lot more and took it to Mr. Lawrence, assayist. Then the taxidermist wrote to Colorado and found out the exact spot where the deer were shot and he began to make preparations to close out his business here and go there to hunt for gold.

"My theory about this thing is this," said Mr. Dixon. "Every herd of deer has a salt lick somewhere, where they go occasionally to lick the earth for the salt there is in it. The herd never wanders far away from this lick. The soil of the lick that was used by these two deer was full of gold dust, and the acid of the deers' mouths held it and incrusted it on the teeth. Or, perhaps, the gold was picked up by the deer in browsing.—Kansas City Star.

A Dangerous Profession.

Fizzer—I tell you what, old boy, it's a case that makes my heart bleed. The fellow has died and left a wife and six little ones entirely unprovided for.

Quizzer—Didn't he even have his life insured?

"Oh, no; no company would risk him—his profession was too hazardous."

"Why, what was he?"

"A life insurance agent."—Life.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 12.

Lesson Text: "David King Over All Israel," 2 Samuel ii., 1-11—Golden Text: Psalm xcvii., 1—Commentary.

1. "Then came all the tribes of Israel to David unto Hebron and spake, saying, Behold, we are thy bone and thy flesh." Both Ish-bosheth and Abner, the king and the captain of his host, were now dead, and all Israel are united to make the man of God's choice their king. The oneness suggested by one's bone and flesh is first found in Gen. ii., 23, in reference to Adam and Eve, and for the last time in Eph. v., 30, in reference to Christ and the church. It is also found in Gen. xxix., 14; Judg. ix., 2; II Sam. xix., 12, 13; I Chron. xi., 1.

2. "The Lord said to thee, Thou shalt feed my people Israel, and thou shalt be a captain over Israel." They knew this. Then why had they not thought of it before? How many truths we know, but by some blindness or hardness of heart fail to appropriate and enjoy. Our Lord had to say even to those who ought to have known Him best, "Have I been so long time with you and yet hast thou not known Me, Philip?" (John xiv., 9.) See chapter vii., 7, and Ps. lxxviii., 70-72, on David's feeding Israel. See Isa. xl., 11; Mic. v., 4; vii., 14, on Christ feeding or ruling His people, and contrast in Ezek. xxxiv. the Good Shepherd who feeds His flock and the false shepherds who feed themselves and not the flocks.

3. "King David made a league with them in Hebron before the Lord, and they anointed David king over Israel." Thus the purpose of the Lord concerning David was in due time performed. There is great comfort for every child of God in Isa. xiv., 24. "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed so shall it stand." Whether it be the Lord's purpose concerning the Jew, the gentile, or the church of God (I Cor. x., 32), the Nations or an individual (Job xxxiv., 29), the counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations, and every purpose of the Lord shall be performed (Ps. xxxiii, 11; Jer. li., 29).

4. "David was thirty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years." It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord (Lam. iii., 26), and David had patiently waited many years. Consider the long years of waiting of Abraham, Joseph, the slave and prisoner; Moses, the shepherd. See the Lord Jesus, patiently waiting at Nazareth subject to Mary and Joseph till He was thirty years of age (Luke ii., 51; iii., 23), and if ever tempted to become faint and weary consider Him (Heb. xii., 3).

5. "In Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months, and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty and three years over all Israel and Judah." The kingdom over which the Son of David shall rule must include all Israel. They shall be gathered from all Nations and be one Nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel, and the sanctuary of the Lord shall be in the midst of them forevermore (Ezek. xxxvii., 21-28). Then shall Jerusalem be the throne of the Lord, and all Nations be gathered into it to the name of the Lord to Jerusalem (Jer. iii., 17).

6. "David cannot come in hither." Thus thought and spake the Jebusites, who formerly inhabited Jerusalem. Jebus was a former name of Jerusalem (I Chron. xi., 4), and the children of Benjamin, instead of driving out the Jebusites, allowed them to dwell with them in Jerusalem (Judges i., 21). See also Joshua xv., 63. If the Jebusites may represent to us the old things in us before Christ comes in, we see here the danger of in any way tolerating them, lest they get the mastery.

7. "Nevertheless David took the stronghold of Zion. The same is the city of David." This was the southwest hill of Jerusalem, the older and higher part of the city. Another hill in the city was called Moriah, and on this hill the temple was builded (II Chron. iii., 2). Here was the thrashing floor of Araunah, and here, long before, had Abraham offered up Isaac.

8, 9. "So David dwelt in the fort and called it the city of David." David offered the chief captaincy to whoever would first smite the Jebusites, and the successful man was his own sister's son, Joab, the son of Zeruiah (I Chron. xi., 6; 2-16). Nothing can stand before a man in whom God is. One such shall chase 1000, and two put 10,000 to flight (Deut. xxxii., 30). We think of Caleb, who asked for Hebron, where the giants were, and of David when he slew Goliath. Although David dwelt in this visible fort, he knew of and dwelt in a much stronger one, invisible to men, for he was wont to sing, "The Lord is my rock and my fortress, and my deliverer, my God, my strength, in whom I will trust" (Ps. xviii., 2).

10. "And David went on and grew great, and the Lord God of Hosts was with him." The margin has "going and growing." In I Chron. xi., 9, it is written, "So David waxed greater and greater," or, in the margin, "went in going and increasing." The R. V. has in both texts, "David waxed greater and greater." The reason is that "the Lord was with him." It seems to me increasingly clear that the promise, "I am with you," or "I will be with you," is about the greatest that God can give us. See Ex. iii., 12, iv., 12; Gen. xxviii., 15; Joshua, i., 5; Judg. vi., 16; Jer. i., 8, 19; Isa. xli., 10; Math. xxviii., 20, etc.

11, 12. "And David perceived that the Lord had established him king over Israel and that he had exalted his kingdom for His people Israel's sake." The growth of David's kingdom and its establishment is typical of the kingdom of the son of David, of whom it is written, "Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David and upon His kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever" (Isa. ix., 7). Hiram, King of Tyre, with his carpenters and masons building a house for David, makes us think of the time when the wealth of all Nations shall come unto Israel and serve her (Isa. lx., 3, 5, 11, 12), when all kings shall fall down before her King and all Nations serve Him (Ps. lxxii., 11).

The same Lord who previously established Samuel as His prophet (I Sam. iii., 20) now establishes David as His king. The recipe for being established is found in II Chron. xx., 20, "Believe in the Lord your God; so shall ye be established." The opposite is seen in Isa. vii., 9. The word for us is, "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord" (I Cor. xv., 58). How can we? By letting the government of ourselves and all our affairs be upon His shoulder and by our believing that He is ever with us and thus walking before Him sincerely.—Lesson Helper

Remarkable Artesan Well.

The artesan well at Great Island, in Long Island Sound, near Darien, Conn., has reached the enormous depth of almost 1500 feet through solid rock, and at the present furnishes a supply of pure and soft water at the rate of six gallons a minute.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

27

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	20,419
Condensed milk, gals.....	310
Cream, gals.....	822

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....$	15	@$	15½
Firsts.....	14	@	14½
Thirds to seconds.....	11½	@	13
State—Fancy.....	14½	@	15
Welsh tubs—Fancy.....	—	@	14½
Western Im. Creamery.....	10½	@	12½
Western Dairy.....	9	@	11
Factory, firsts.....	10	@	10½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	6¾
Full cream, good to prime..	5½	@	6¼
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair.....	2	@	3
Part skims, choice.....	5	@	5¼
Full skims.....	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	12	@	13
Jersey—Fancy.....	—	@	14
Western—Prime to choice....	11½	@	12
Southern—Best.....	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 15
Medium, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 05
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 05
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	—	@	1 05
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 20	@	1 25
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	—	@	1 20
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	1 77½	@	1 80
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Blackberries, Jersey, ₱ qt....	6	@	7
Raspberries, Del., ₱ pint.....	3	@	5
Plums, Wild Goose, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	2 00
Peaches, Ga., ₱ carrier.....	1 00	@	3 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100.....	10 00	@	16 00
Muskmelons, N. C., ₱ bbl....	1 00	@	1 50
Gooseberries, ₱ qt.....	3	@	8
Cherries, ₱ lb.....	6	@	14
Strawberries, N. Y., ₱ qt.....	8	@	16
Huckleberries, ₱ qt.....	6	@	13
Currants, ₱ qt.....	6	@	7
Apples, Jersey, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	2 00
Grapes, Fla., ₱ carrier.....	75	@	1 25
Pears, Le Conte, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@	4 00
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	7½	@	8
1895, common to fair.....	3½	@	5½
Pacific Coast, choice.....	—	@	7
Common to prime.....	3½	@	6
Old odds, 1893.....	1½	@	2½
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	—	@	95
Clover mixed.....	67½	@	72½
Straw—Long rye.....	—	@	1 05
Oat.....	45	@	50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Chili red, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	1 87
Old, ₱ bbl.....	25	@	40
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
Cabbage, L. I., ₱ 100.....	2 25	@	3 00
Onions, N. O., ₱ bag.....	70	@	75
Bermuda, ₱ crate.....	75	@	90
Squash, Southern, ₱ bbl.....	50	@	75
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	—	@	—
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches.....	—	@	1 00
Turnips, white, ₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier.....	1 00	@	1 50
Green peas, L. I., ₱ bag.....	1 00	@	1 75
String beans, ₱ basket.....	75	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches.....	1 00	@	1 50
Asparagus, ₱ doz bunches..	75	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	3 50
Cucumbers, Jersey, ₱ basket.	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	3 00
Green corn, Jersey, ₱ 100....	50	@	1 25
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	—	@	6½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb.....	12½	@	13
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	60	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair.....	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb.....	16	@	22
Western, light weight.....	14	@	17
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	9	@	10
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb.....	14	@	14½
Geese, ₱ lb.....	18	@	19
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 25	@	2 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents.....	3 50	@	3 75
Spring Patents.....	3 45	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	66⅝	@	67⅞
July.....	—	@	61⅝
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	35
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	23½
Ungraded White.....	22	@	26
Rye—No. 2, Western.....	36¾	@	37
Barley—Feeding.....	31	@	31½
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	3 50	@	4 00
Clover.....	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	3.75c	@	3.85c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6¼	@	7¼
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	5½	@	8
Country dressed.....	5	@	7
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 50	@	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	5 50	@	6 85
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 60	@	3 90
Dressed.....	—	@	—

Newsy Gleanings

A big meteorite fell in Kansas.

Maine has an orchestra made up of Indians.

Greece continues to add to her armaments.

Immense landslides, killing one man, are reported from near Montgomery, W. Va.

All the Alpine passes in Switzerland were open to traffic this year before the middle of June.

Kentucky distillers have nearly completed a project to curtail production of liquor for eighteen months.

A German expedition for the scientific exploration of the south polar region will start soon on its three years' task.

It is announced that the British Government has decided to take part officially in the Paris Exhibition to be held in 1900.

Mrs. Michael Boyle, of Oakland, Md., jumped from a Baltimore and Ohio express train while being taken to an insane asylum, killing herself.

The Pen d'Oreille River has overflowed its banks, flooding the entire Calippell Valley, in Oregon, and spreading ruin and disaster to settlers for twenty miles.

The railroads in Delaware have made a canvass among the peach shippers in that State, and find that in the Bridgeville section there will be over 600,000 baskets for shipment.

Ireland has stood the prolonged drought much better than England, and, save in a few places where the soil was abnormally scanty, crops now nearing harvest are extremely good.

The closing session of the triennial convention of the National Association of the Deaf was held in Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, when a number of papers were read in the sign language.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, Misses Lizzie, Carrie and Dora Ewing, of McVeytown, Miss Jessie Rodgers, of Homestead, and a large number of other persons, whose names we are unable at present to recall, were visible on our streets on the Fourth.

The street commissioner and several men have begun the annual cleaning of gutters and fixing up of our streets. If the appropriations for these purposes were used to make one square of good roads annually instead of the manner in which it has been and is now being expended, in a few years Mount Union might have a few miles of decent thoroughfare.

By the carlessness of several boys, who were playing with fire crackers near a table, on which Geo. W. Lukens had a "Fourth of July" display, in front of his store, on Friday last, the whole lot was prematurely exploded and for a time the destruction of the building and several others close to it was imminent. The bucket brigade did good service however and a fire was avoided.

The "glorious Fourth" dear to the heart of every American, was celebrated in this place in a manner worthy of the occasion. The day although somewhat showery was enjoyed by every citizen and a large number of visitors who arrived in town early and left late. The chief attractions were two games of base ball, one in the morning between the local team and Orbisonia, which was unfortunately called at the end of the seventh inning on account of a shower, with the score of 7 to 5 in favor of the visitors. In the afternoon the home team was more fortunate, the Logan team being in the minority by a score of 9 to 6 at the end of the sixth inning, when both teams were compelled to stop on account of another shower. In the evening the band held a festival in the American House rooms, at which the watches, contested for by four young ladies, were awarded. Miss Kirk, of Shirleysburg, and Miss Mary Bachtel, of this place, being the successful ones in raising the largest amounts of money were awarded a watch each, Miss Ewing, of Newton Hamilton and Miss Lulu Carter, of this place, received each a handsome gold ring for their efforts. The day was to have been wound up with an elaborate display of fireworks under the directors of the band, but rain again prevented the materialization of the event.

TROUGH CREEK.

Harvest is here but there is little to harvest, especially of wheat and grass.

Misses Janetta Bumgardner and Elsie Roland visited W. T. Boring's on the Fourth.

Our school boys and girls are all home from Juniata College, Rockhill and Millersville.

Samuel Snyder and family, of Paradise Furnace, were Sunday visitors in the Colfax region; also Mrs. Jacob H. Miller and children, of Kipple.

Mrs. Hazzard's condition is reported unfavorable. As she has done an unusual amount of hard work and is well advanced in years her recovery is doubtful.

Some one made a mistake in last week's items in regard to Elder Funk's appointment. It is on the fourth Saturday and Sunday of this month instead of the fourth day as was stated.

Our valley road is in fine condition with the exception of a very few chuck holes that need filling, and a part of the long bridge needs a coat of dirt or gravel. This being done and the new road from the old school house or Stever bridge into Cassville we would have the finest stretch of smooth road in the county.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts. Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

The School Appropriation.

Forty-one counties will receive less cash from the state during the years 1896-7-8 for the support of their schools than they received from the same source during the years 1893-4-5. The other twenty-six counties of the state are entitled to a corresponding increase.

The counties entitled to an increase in appropriation as compared with the past three years are Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Cambria, Carbon, Clearfield, Columbia, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Forest, Fulton, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Luzerne, Mercer, Mifflin, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Somerset, Sullivan, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland and York. Philadelphia's share of the appropriation is $1,097,244.96, an increase of $45,575.63 over last year.

The amount due the various counties in Central and Southern Pennsylvania for 1896 follows: Adams, $34,727.13; Bedford, $38,914.07; Berks, $136,478.26; Blair, $70,252.41 Centre, $48,410.62; Clearfield, $74,684.64; Clinton, $31,705.80; Columbia, $38,897.56; Cumberland, $57,375.55; Franklin, $50,137.57; Fulton, $11,761.72; Huntingdon, $34,017.20; Juniata, $18,345.91; Lancaster, $449,564.00; Lebanon, $49,823.88; Lycoming, $71,947.28; Mifflin, $24,084.70; Montour, $16,443.96; Northumberland, $85,420.04; Perry, $31,487.87; Snyder, $21,489.42; York, $121,024.90.

Tyrone's share of the appropriation is $5,398.77; Altoona, $31,243.52; Mechanicsburg, $5,359.87; Carlilse, $10,749.20; Chambersburg, $8,529.07; Huntingdon, $4,853.94; Lancaster, $34,978.09; Lebanon, $14,713.71; Williamsport, $25,372.57; Reading, $61,009.75; Wilkesbarree, $34,436.56.

The Boundary Line Commisson.

Lewistown *Democrat & Sentinel:* "Although the commission to fix the boundary line between the counties of Mifflin and Huntingdon has not been rushing things, they are now moving. Four members were appointed last August as follows: J. C. Swigart of Mifflin county by the court and M. E. Shaughnessy of Union county by the commissioners of Mifflin county, and J. Murray Africa of Huntingdon by the court and W. P. Mitchell of Clinton county by the commissioners of Huntingdon county. Under the law these gentlemen were required to select a fifth member of the commission, and they met here yesterday for that purpose. They selected J. H. Campbell, of Fayette county, who is in the department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg. The commission will meet, probably at Allensville, next month."

Fire at Johnstown.

A destructive fire broke out at 509 Main street, Johnstown, in the millinery store owned by A. D. Anges & Co., in the business part of the city Saturday morning and for a time it looked as if Johnstown's most prosperous business center was doomed. The flames soon gutted the store and then enveloped the home of James Williams, Mr. Williams and his family barely escaping with their lives. Stephenson's jewelry store next caught but the fire was checked there and little damage was done to the store except by water. The loss will aggregate between $30,000 and $40,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a smoldering fire cracker.

Preparing at St. Paul.

The citizens of St. Paul are already preparing to receive the Grand Army veterans in September. Hotel rates will range from $1 to $5 a day. A large camp with facilities for water and cheap provisions will be provided at a point where four trolley lines meet. Quarters in tents will be free. A camping ground will also be provided for private parties who bring their own tents. Free quarters with mattresses and cots will be provided in the public school houses.

Land Suit Concluded.

The case of the Rockhill Iron & Coal Co., against Thos. W. Moore, of Clearfield coudty, which occupied the attention of Judge Longenecker and a Huntingdon county jury last week, was concluded on Saturday evening a 7 o'clock, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff. It was a hard-fought battle from beginning to end. Furst & Dorris represented the company; ex-Senator Peale, of Lock Haven, and Hon. T. H. Murray, of Clearfield, the defendant.

McKinley's Grand March.

We have just received a copy of "McKinley's Grand March," composed hy M. R. Rishell. This celebrated March is now being played by all prominent Bands in all parts of the country. The title page contains a correct picture of McKinley. Price 40 cents per copy. All readers of our paper will receive a copy at half price by sending 20 cents in silver or postage stamps to The Union Mutual Music Co., 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public has come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is to participate in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours, is evidenced by their increased popularity with each succeeding year and the number of inquiries in regard to them.

Under this system the lowest rates are obtained, both for transportation and hotel accommodation, and none but the best hotels are used. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passenger.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1896:—

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain aad George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride down through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 21 and August 18. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two weeks' trip.

To Yellowstone Park, covering a period of seventeen days, on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment, and observation cars and dining car, August 27. Rate, $200 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Two tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond, and Washington will be run in the early Autumn.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1896:

Monday, July 27, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill from 10 A. M. until 4 . M.
Tuesday, July 28, Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon until 5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 29, Dublin township, Neelyton, forenoon 7 to 8 o'clock; Decorum, forenoon, 10 to 12 o'clock; Shade Gap, afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock.
Wednesday evening, July 29, and Thursday, July 30, until 4 P. M., Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township at Orbisonia.
Friday, July 31, Springfield township at Meadow Gap forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock.
Friday, July, 31 Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs, afternoon and evening.
Saturday, Aug. 1, Saltillo and part of Clay township at Saltillo from 9 A. M. to 3 . M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, Hopewell township at Beaver Station, from 9 A. M. to 10.30 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, Lincoln township at Entriken from 1 . M. until 5 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, Penn township at Grafton from 9 A. M, until 10.30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, Walker township at McConnellstown from 1 P. M. until 5 . M.
Thursday, Aug. 6, Coalmont borough at Coalmont from 10 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.; Dudley borough and part of Carbon township at Dudley from 1 . M. until 5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 7, Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M. Broad Top city and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City from 2 P. M. until 6 . M.
Saturday, Aug. 8, Tod township at D. A. Griffith's from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 11, West township at Wilsontown, forenoon; Barre township at Saulsburg from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
Wednesday, Aug. 12, Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace from 7.30 a. m. until 9 a. m.; McAlevy's Fort from 10 a. m. until evening.
Thursday, Aug. 13, Miller township at Cornpropst's Mills from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.; Oneida township at Donation from 2 p. m. until 3 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 14, Spruce Creek township and part of Morris township at Spruce Creek from 7 a. m. until 12 noon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham afternoon until evening.
Monday, Aug. 17, part of Union township at Jas. C. Wright's from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 18, Cassville and Cass township at Cassville.
Wednesday, Aug. 19, Brady township at Mill Creek from 12.30 p. m. until 6 p. m.
Thursday, Aug, 20, Marklesburg and part of Penn and Lincoln townships at Marklesburg station from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 21, part of Morris township at Waterstreet forenoon; Alexandria and Porter township at Alexandria, afternoon until 6 o'clock.
Saturday, Aug. 22, Juniata township at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Aug, 24, Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, Aug. 25, Franklin township at Franklinville from 8 a. m. until 12 noon.
Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, and Wednesday, Aug. 26, Warriorsmark township at Warriorsmark.
Thursday, Aug. 27, Logan township at Petersburg.
Friday, Aug. 28, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mount Union from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
Saturday, Aug. 29, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.
Wednesday, Sept. 2, Henderson township at Union Church from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.
Thursday, Sept. 3, Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.
Friday, Sept. 4, Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.
Saturday, Sept. 5, Huntingdon 3d Ward at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Sept 7, Huntingdon 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1896, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1896 are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total, 14 mills.

GEO. M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 22, 1896.

FOR SALE —One Winchester rifle, 38 calibre, 30-inch octagon barrel, set trigger, good as new, at a bargain. For information call at this office. 4-1-3t.

Electric Bitters

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, exceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

WM. REED & SON.

—HAVE RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF—

Wash Dress Goods,

worth 12½ and 15 cents that they are sellin gat 9 and 10 cents. They are beautiful. All our

Silk Shirt Waists,

$2.75, reduced to $1.75; $5.00, reduced to $3.50. All new, this year's goods.

WM. REED & SON,

Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 8, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The trout season closes next Wednesday.

—L. M. Dell and family visited friends in Altoona the past week.

—Shipments of peaches have begun from the Cumberland valley.

—The State Fair will be held in Johnstown from September 7 to 12.

—Miss Ida Hooper, of Huntingdon, spent the Fourth with Mapleton friends.

—Miss Viola Godard, of Huntingdon, visited relatives in town during the past week.

—The salary of the Huntingdon postmaster has been increased from $2400 to $2500 a year.

—Misses Agnes Nupper and Mattie Benton spent the Fourth at the home of the latter, in Petersburg.

—Ladies desiring Imperial corset waists can get them by leaving their orders at Miss Kate Cowher's.

The season so far has been very favorable for berries, the crop is very large and the price consequently very low.

—Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Rev. J. F. Glass, of Farragut, Pa., was a visitor to Mapleton during the past week and while here was the guest of M. L. Rex and wife.

—A severe electric storm visited Saxton Monday afternoon. Lightning struck three houses in different parts of the town, damaging them to a considerable extent.

—Alfred Lamberson on the morning of Independence day received the information that he had been granted two dollars per month additional pension. He deserves it.

—The Pennsylvania railroad paid its taxes in Philadelphia recently. They amounted to $261,925. The assessed valuation of the company's property in Philadelphia is $20,000,000.

—Last Sunday afternoon the coal tipple at the plant of Taylor & McCoy, Gallitzin, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $8,000 and on it there is an insurance of $6,000.

—The soldiers' orphan schools of Pennsylvania closed on Tuesday of last week until September 1st. Many of the pupils are homeless and will remain at the schools during the summer.

—William McMullin was struck by a falling stone at the Empire sand quarry last Friday and had a gash nearly two inches long cut in his head. The wound was fortunately only to the scalp.

—J. A. Toomey has been off duty during the past week on account of a bruised foot, caused by a stone falling upon it while at work at the Mapleton Sand company's quarry one day last week.

—The Mattawanna creamery, operated by Mr. Zook at Mattawanna, was burned to the ground by an incendiary fire at an early hour last Wednesday morning. Loss about $2500; no insurance.

—A freight wreck occurred at Longfellow last Thursday morning, which resulted in nineteen cars being more or less damaged. The wreck was caused by the train breaking and subsequently colliding.

—The Huntingdon Cold Storage and Produce company, is the name of a new industry that will open its doors for business about the 15th inst. It will be a collecting and distributing point for a large eastern concern.

—Misses Fannie and Tillie Foreman, two very fine young ladies, of Braddock, are spending a short time among friends in this county. A portion of their lives was spent in Mapleton and they retain a warm feeling for the old home.

—Colonel James Miller, of Penn township, Clearfield county, while out driving a colt in a sulky was thrown out, receiving injuries which caused death. He commanded the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania volunteers during the late war.

—A storm of unprecedented severity passed over northern Lancaster county Monday evening doing enormous damage. Fields were washed bare of wheat and the streams were transformed into torrents. Heavy washouts are reported along the line of the Reading and Columbia railroad.

—Michael Burke, a wire walker, traveling with the New Ideal show, while performing a trapeze act at Mifflintown last week missed a catch and fell to the ground, fracturing his shoulder and sustaining other injuries. He was sent to his home in New Jersey.

—A combined carpenter and blacksmith shop, connected with the mine operated by Eichelberger & Sons, near Broad Top City, was burned recently. The building, together with the tools, was completely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

—The report that the Blair county semi-centennial committee would be short of funds to pay expenses was incorrect. The accounts were settled a few day ago, and it was found that a surplus of $1,600 remained. It was decided to donate this sum to the State hospital at Altoona.

—The Pennsylvania legislature at its last session appropriated a sum not to exceed $12,500 for improvements to the main buildings of the Pennsylvania State college. Plans for the improvements have been made, and the contract by letting awarded to S. McCamant & Co., of Tyrone, for $12,000.

—Bellefonte people experienced something resembling an earthquake shock Wednesday morning last. The commotion lasted some seconds, and was sufficiently strong to perceptibly sway a number of buildings, causing windows to rattle and in several places throw pictures from the walls.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

—Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Himes, died last Thursday night at 12 o'clock of diphtheria after an illness of a few days duration. She was aged about 9 years. Ella was a bright little member of the household and she will be sadly missed. The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery last Saturday afternoon. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—A. V. Heeter, Wm. McClain, Harper Swope, Ira Swope, Rash Swope, Edna Swope, all of Trough Creek valley, and D. E. Wensel, of Bellwood, who have been attending the Millersville State Normal school, returned to their homes on Friday last. They tarried briefly in Mapleton and while here were guests of M. L. Rex and wife.

—Reports of deaths by lightning are coming from all sections of the country. The victims in many instances are reported as having sought shelter under a tree, which is about the most dangerous place they could have resorted to. It is a good deal better to take a ducking than to risk one's life in a thunder storm by taking refuge in a dry but dangerous spot.

—Samuel Edwards, a boy of about 13 years of age, met with a frightful accident in a saw mill in South Renovo Wednesday afternoon last about 3 o'clock. The boy was playing in the mill, which was in operation, and he undertook to put a belt on a pulley. His left arm was caught by the belt and torn off between the elbow and the shoulder. All his clothing was torn from his body. He died the next day.

—The Altoona board of health directed the health officers to arrest the members of council on July 20 for the maintaining of a public nuisance, provided the nuisance has not been abated by that date. The offence is the foul condition of the city lockup, located in the cellar under the mayor's office. The board of health ordered councils to act in the matter about two weeks ago with no effect. The present action may bring about the desired reform.

—The report of the secretary at the Epworth League convention, held at Harrisburg last week, gives the following as the number of chapters and members in Central Pennsylvania conference: Altoona district, 88 chapters and 5,500 members; Danville, 86 chapters and 5,192 members; Juniata, 75 chapters, 4,200 members; Harrisburg, 71 chapters, 5,017 members; Williamsport, 72 chapters, 4,363 members, a total for the conference of 392 chapters and 24,322 members, in addition to 160 junior chapters with 8,734 members.

—The Massachusetts legislature has appropriated $600,000 for good roads. The farmers of the state have watched the road building operation of the last two or three years and have concluded that there is money in going ahead with the work.

—James B. Montgomery, of Altoona, ann Miss May Hamel, of Tyrone, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's father at Olivia, Blair county, last Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. V. T. Rue of the Columbia avenue M. E. church of Tyrone, in the presence of a number of invited guests. The young couple were former residents of this place and are estimable young people. The ITEM joins their many friends in wishing them much happiness and prosperity.

—Minnie Swanger, the youthful Altoona murderess of her uncle, William McGregor, is still confined in the Hollidaysburg jail. By a recent order of the court she was given into the care of the Children's Aid Society. It was finally decided to place her in the reformatory institution situated at Morganza, near Pittsburg. Upon inquiry, however, Mrs. Bruner, actuary of the local society, learned that considerable red tape would be necessary before she could be received there. Meanwhile Minnie continues to breathe the atmosphere of close confinement in the county jail.

Birthday Anniversary.

On last Saturday, July 4th, Levi Wright, of Mapleton, was 80 years old. His oldest son, T. M., and wife, who live in Chicago being home on a visit, it was thought to be a suitable time to surprise the old gentleman and to have a reunion of the survivors of the Wright family. Of course it was all kept a secret from the old man until his five children came in with a most excellent and very comfortable rocking chair.

Although Mr. Wright has gone through the heat of eighty summers and the frosts of eighty winters, he is in the enjoyment of most excellent health with the exception of being crippled in his limbs with rheumatism which prevents him from going around much, so that he is compelled to spend most of the time sitting. This being the case proves the consideration of the children in presenting him with the rocking chair, in which he can spend many hours in comfort meditating over the kind consideration of his highly respected family. His three brothers and one sister were all present. They are Simeon, aged 78; Catherine Foust, 73; A. W. 61, and J. C. 57. As Mrs. Wright has but one brother living it was thought proper to take him into the party, so "Uncle Richard" was included.

Of course every one had to occupy the rocking chair if but a short time.

Everything passed off pleasantly until the bell at the Juniata House announced that dinner was ready. Then the procession, headed by Mr. Wright and his venerable wife, who is in her 79th year, filed into the dining room of the Juniata House where a sumptuous meal was prepared, to which all did full justice. The meal being over Mr. Wright, from the depth of an honest heart, in a few well timed remarks thanked Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson, the worthy proprietors of the house, for their kindness in giving their room and their assistance for the occasion. Mr. Thompson just as honestly returned the welcome with the wish that they might live to see many more anniversaries.

The crowd returned to Mr. Wright's where it was suggested that sixty or seventy-year-old stories would be in order. Well, some side splitters were related and Levi was a prominent figure in most of them, after which the assemblage dispersed feeling that the day had been one of the pleasantest in their lives.

* * *

Typhoid Fever Epidemic.

The state board of health may be asked to investigate an epidemic of typhoid fever in Hartslog valley, near Huntingdon. There was a festival held in one of the chapels there, attended by fifteen persons later afflicted. The cause of their illness is believed to be either due to eating ice cream or drinking water from a polluted well. Several cows have recently died from the latter cause, and physicians believe the ice cream from the affected cattle is responsible for the illness of the fifteen people. One of the victims, Yocum by name, died on Tuesday morning.

Attacked by a Bull.

The Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: George W. Mattern, the aged father of A. J. Mattern and Mrs. W. H. Flenner, of this place, met with a painful and unfortunate accident about 8 o'clock Monday morning at the old homestead at Seven Stars, where he resides with his son, John S. Mattern. The venerable gentleman, who is in his 87th year, has for some time had serious trouble with his eyes, and as his sight is badly impaired, he cannot see to move about very well. In the early morning he was returning from the barn to the house and when near the garden gate he was attacked by a young Jersey bull, which trampled him and tossed him with its horns almost over the fence. Fortunately the old gentleman's son and his wife saw their father's plight soon after the bull's attack and they ran to his rescue. They found Mr. Mattern unconscious and he was tenderly carried into the house. It was first thought that the aged man was fatally hurt, but an examination of his injuries showed that though they were severe and painful they were not so serious as had been feared. Mr. Mattern was badly bruised about the face and right side of the body, his left shoulder was pierced in two places by the bull's horns and his collar bone was broken. Dr. Houser set the broken bone and dressed the injuries, and the patient, aged but hearty, is resting as comfortably as could be expected.

A Pleasant Occasion.

Last Friday evening, July 3d, our townsman A. M. Parker attained to the age of fifty years. His children conceived the idea of giving him a little surprise in honor of the event and accordingly invited a number of friends to spend the evening with them. About forty guests were present and the occasion was a very pleasant one. A sumptuous feast was spread to which all did justice. Mr. Parker was the recipient of a number of valuable and useful presents, the principal one being a suit of fine clothes from his boys. Among those present were H. H. Parker and family, D. E. Parker and family, W. A. Parker and family and Jacob H. Miller and family, of Altoona, W. W. Smith and family, of Latta Grove, Miss Mary Spanogle, of Mount Union, J. G. Gillam and family, B. F. Slates and wife, G. W. Morgan and family, Mrs. J. B. Dell, Miss Prudie Miller, Miss Kate Brumbaugh, F. H. Logan and I. N. Swope and wife. "Uncle Sam" had no special invitation to participate in the enjoyment of the occasion but feeling that he should do something in honor of one who had been a gallant soldier, added to Mr. Parker's surprise the following morning by granting him a pension of six dollars per month with ten month's back pay.

Two Items From Saxton.

Saxton was visited by a heavy thunder storm on Monday the 6th inst. The lightning struck one of the chimneys and roof of Abbott's house and shattered both badly. It also struck the corner of the Eichelberger house, but it was not damaged seriously. The house of George Reed was also struck. The lightning also became too closely associated with the burglar alarm of Eichelberger's store and several hours later developed fire among a big pile of cotton, which was just discovered in time to prevent the whole store from being consumed.

Misses Charilla and Sallie Evans and Mary Christopher, of Hopewell, are spending the Democratic convention days with Jackson Dunlap's family at Buda, Illinois. *

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this e tract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in resutls." Trial bottles free at . O'Connor & Sons

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

Harry B. Logan, Robertsdale, and Elizabeth Jones, Dudley.

Cloyd Buckley and Mintie Taylor, Shirley township.

Henry C. Carmon and Mary Leffard, Smithfield township.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared

To Accommodate

You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock

and White Oak

Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

You

Will realize the greatest amount of good in the shortest time and at the least expense by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate

A Noisy Ball of Fire Comes Aboard.

Captain Dickson of the British bark Eudora reports an unusual electrical display during a storm in the South Pacific. The Eudora left Junin, Chile, on February 29, and while beating down the coast toward Cape Horn the storm was seen approaching the vessel's stern, snapping and sizzling like a wall of fire, but traveling only at a moderate speed, the wind being light at that time.

When the storm struck the vessel it blew with the force of a hurricane, and for a time it looked as if the masts would be blown out. There was a great electrical display all over the rigging, and a great ball of fire floated near the mizzenmast and exploded with a report like that of a Krupp gun. The crew were dazed and nearly blinded, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt. The vessel labored heavily in the sea, and the wire rigging was ablaze with electricity. The storm soon cleared away, and the sea at once became as calm as before.—Philadelphia Record.

Long Fasting.

Mr. King, who died near Glenwood, Schuyler County, Mo., recently, lived forty-six days without eating anything except part of an ordinary pie, and without eating anything whatever for the last thirty-three days of his life.

AN OPEN LETTER.

WHAT MRS. I E BRESSIE SAYS TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

Speaks of Her Melancholy Condition After the Birth of Her Child.

"I feel as if I was doing an injustice to my suffering sisters if I did not tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me, and its worth to the world.

"From the birth of my child until he was four years old, I was in poor health, but feeling convinced that half of the ailments of women were imagined or else cultivated, I fought against my bad feelings, until I was obliged to give up. My disease baffled the best doctors.

"I was nervous, hysterical; my head ached with such a terrible burning sensation on the top, and felt as if a band was drawn tightly above my brow; inflammation of the stomach, no appetite, nausea at the sight of food, indigestion, constipation, bladder and kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, attacks of melancholia would occur without any provocation whatever, numbness of the limbs, threatening paralysis, and loss of memory to such an extent that I feared aberration of the mind.

"A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and spoke in glowing terms of what it had done for her.

"I began its use and gained rapidly. Now I am a living advertisement of its merits. I had not used it a year when I was the envy of the whole town, for my rosy, dimpled, girlish looks and perfect health.

"I recommend it to all women. I find a great advantage in being able to say, it is by a woman's hands this great boon is given to women. All honor to the name of Lydia E. Pinkham; wide success to the Vegetable Compound.

"Yours in Health, MRS. I. E. BRESSIE, Horseheaven, Jefferson Co., Mo."

Sparkling with life—rich with delicious flavor, HIRES Rootbeer stands first as nature's purest and most refreshing drink. *Best by any test.*

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

NYNU—28

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Woman and Her Sacrifices."

TEXT: "To bring Vashti the queen before the king with the crown royal to show the people and the princes her beauty, for she was fair to look on. But the queen Vashti refused to come at the king's commandments by his chamberlains; therefore was the king very wroth, and his anger burned him."—Esther i., 11, 12.

We stand amid the palaces of Shusham. The pinnacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed, the wealth of empires flashing from the grooves, the ceilings adorned with images of bird and beast and scenes of powers and conquest. The walls are hung with shields and emblazoned until it seems that the whole round of splendors is exhausted. Each arch is a mighty leap of architectural achievement. Golden stars shining down on glowing arabesque. Hangings of embroidered work in which mingle the blueness of the sky, the greenness of the grass and the whiteness of the sea foam. Tapestries hung on silver rings, wedding together the pillars of marble. Pavilions reaching out in every direction. These for repose, filled with luxuriant couches, into which weary limbs sink until all fatigue is submerged. These for carousal, where kings drink down a kingdom at one swallow. Amazing spectacle! Light of silver dripping down over stairs of ivory on shields of gold. Floors of stained marble, sunset red and night black and inlaid with gleaming pearl. Why, it seems as if a heavenly vision of amethyst and jacinth and topaz and chrysoprasus had descended and alighted upon Shushan. It seems as if a billow of celestial glory had dashed clear over heaven's battlements upon this metropolis of Persia.

In connection with this palace there is a garden where the mighty men of foreign lands are seated at a banquet. Under the spread of oak and linden and acacia the tables are arranged. The breath of honeysuckle and frankincense fills the air. Fountains leap up into the light, the spray struck through with rainbows falling in crystalline baptism upon flowery shrubs, then rolling down through channels of marble and widening out here and there into pools swirling with the finny tribes of foreign aquariums, bordered with scarlet anemomes, hypericums and many colored ranunculus. Meats of rarest bird and beast smoking up amid wreathes of aromatics. The vases filled with apricots and almonds. The baskets piled up with apricots and dates and figs and oranges and pomegranates. Melons tastefully twined with leaves of acacia. The bright waters of Eulæus filling the urns and sweating outside the rim in flashing beads amid the traceries. Wine from the royal vats of Ispahan and Shiraz, in bottles of tinged shell, and lily shaped cups of silver and flagons and tankards of solid gold. The music rises higher, and the revelry breaks out into wilder transport, and the wine has flushed the cheek and touched the brain, and louder than all other voices are the hiccough of the inebriates, the gabble of fools and the song of the drunkards.

In another part of the palace Queen Vashti is entertaining the princesses of Persia at a banquet. Drunken Ahasuerus says to his servants, "You go out and fetch Vashti from that banquet with the women, and bring her to this banquet with the men, and let me display her beauty." The servants immediately start to obey the king's command, but there was a rule in oriental society that no woman might appear in public without having her face veiled. Yet here was a mandate, and no one dare dispute, demanding that Vashti come in unveiled before the multitude. However, there was in Vashti's soul a principle more regal than Ahasuerus, more brilliant than the gold of Shushan, of more wealth than the realm of Persia, which commanded her to disobey this order of the king, and so all the righteousness and holiness and modesty of her nature rises up into one sublime refusal. She says, "I will not go into the banquet unveiled." Of course Ahasuerus was infuriate, and Vashti, robbed of her position and her estate, is driven forth in poverty and ruin to suffer the scorn of a nation and yet to receive the applause of after generations who shall rise up to admire this martyr to kingly insolence. Well, the last vestige of that feast is gone; the last garland has faded; the last arch has fallen; the last tankard has been destroyed, and Shushan is a ruin. But as long as the world stands there will be multitudes of men and women, familiar with the Bible, who will come into this picture gallery of God and admire the divine portrait of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vashti the silent.

In the first place, I want you to look upon Vashti the queen. A blue ribbon, rayed with white, drawn around her forehead, indicated her queenly position. It was no small honor to be queen in such a realm as that. Hark to the rustle of her robes! See the blaze of her jewels! And yet, my friends, it is not necessary to have palace and regal robe in order to be queenly. When I see a woman with strong faith in God putting her foot upon all meanness and selfishness and godless display, going right forward to serve Christ and the race by a grand and glorious service, I say, "That woman is a queen," and the ranks of heaven look over the battlements upon the coronation, and whether she come up from the shanty on the commons or the mansion of the fashionable square, I greet her with the shout: "All hail! Queen Vashti." What glory was there on the brow of Mary of Scotland, or Elizabeth of England, or Margaret of France or Catherine of Russia, compared with the worth of some of our Christian mothers, many of them gone into glory—or of that woman mentioned in the Scriptures, who put all her money into the Lord's treasury—or of Jephthah's daughter, who made a demonstration of unselfish patriotism—or of Abigail, who rescued the herds and flocks of her husband—or of Ruth, who toiled under a tropical sun for poor old, helpless Naomi—or of Florence Nightingale, who went at midnight to stanch the battle wounds of the Crimea—or of Mrs. Adoniram Judson, who kindled the lights of salvation amid the darkness of Burmah—or of Mrs. Hemans, who poured out her holy soul in words which will forever be associated with hunter's horn and captive's chain and bridal hour and lute's throb and curfew's knell at the dying day—and scores and hundreds of women, unknown on earth who have given water to the thirsty and bread to the hungry and medicine to the sick and smiles to the discouraged—their footsteps heard along dark lane and in government hospital and in almshouse corridor and by prison gate? There may be no royal robe—there may be no palatial surroundings. She does not need them, for all charitable men will unite with the crackling lips of fever struck hospital and plague blotched lazaretto in greeting her as she passes: "Hail! Hail! Queen Vashti."

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the veiled. Had she appeared before Ahasuerus and his court on that day with her face uncovered she would have shocked all the delicacies of oriental society, and the very men who in their intoxication demanded that she come in their sober moments would have despised her. As some flowers seem to thrive best in the dark lane and in the shadow and where the sun does not seem to reach them, so God appoints to most womanly natures a retiring and unobtrusive spirit. God once in a while does call an Isabella to a throne, or a Miriam to strike the timbrel at the front of a host, or a Marie Antoinette to quell a French mob, or a Deborah to stand at the front of an armed battalion, crying out: "Up, up! This is the day in which the Lord will deliver Sisera into thine hand." And when women are called to such outdoor work and to such heroic positions God prepares them for it, and they have iron in their souls and lightning in their eye, and whirlwinds in their breath, and the borrowed strength of the Lord Omnipotent in their right arm. They walk through furnaces as though they were hedges of wild flowers and cross seas as though they were shimmering sapphire, and all the harpies of hell down to their dungeon at the stamp of her womanly indignation. But these are the exceptions. Generally Dorcas would rather make a garment for the poor boy. Rebecca would rather fill the trough for the camels. Hannah would rather make a coat for Samuel. The Hebrew maid would rather give a prescription for Naaman's leprosy. The women of Sarepta would rather gather a few sticks to cook a meal for famished Elijah. Phœbe would rather carry a letter for the inspired apostle. Mother Lois would rather educate Timothy in the Scriptures.

When I see a woman going about her daily duty, with cheerful dignity presiding at the table, with kind and gentle but firm discipline presiding in the nursery, going out into the world without any blast of trumpets, following in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good, I say, "This is Vashti with a veil on." But when I see a woman of unblushing boldness, loud-voiced, with a tongue of infinite clitter clatter, with arrogant look, passing through the streets with the step of a walking beam, gayly arrayed in a very hurricane of millinery, I cry out, "Vashti has lost her veil!" When I see a woman of comely features, and of adroitness of intellect, and endowed will all that the schools can do for one, and of high social position, yet moving in society with superciliousness and hauteur, as though she would have people know their place, and an undefined combination of giggle and strut and rhodomontade, endowed with allopathic quantities of talk, but only homeopathic infinitesimals of sense, the terror of dry goods clerks and railroad conductors, discoverers of significant meanings in plain conversation, prodigies of badinage and innuendo, I say: "Look, look! Vashti has lost her veil!"

Again, I want you to consider Vashti the sacrifice. Who is this I see coming out of that palace gate of Shushan? It seems to me that I have seen her before. She comes homeless, houseless, friendless, trudging along with a broken heart. Who is she? It is Vashti the sacrifice. Oh, what a change it was from regal position to a wayfarer's crust! A little while ago approved and sought for; now none so poor as to acknowledge her acquaintanceship. Vashti the sacrifice! Ah, you and I have seen it many a time!

During the war I went to Hagerstown to look at the army, and I stood in the night on a hilltop and looked down upon them. I saw the campfires all through the valleys and all over the hills. It was a weird spectacle, those campfires, and I stood and watched them, and the soldiers who were gathering around them were, no doubt, talking of their homes and of the long march they had taken and of the battles they were to fight. But after awhile I saw these campfires begin to lower, and they continued to lower until they were all gone out and the army slept. It was imposing when I saw the campfires; it was imposing in the darkness when I thought of that great host asleep.

Well, God looks down from heaven, and He sees the firesides of Christendom and the loved ones gathered around these firesides. These are the campfires where we warm ourselves at the close of the day and talk over the battles of life we have fought and the battles that are yet to come. God grant that when at last these fires begin to go out and continue to lower, until finally they are extinguished and the ashes of consumed hopes strew the hearth of the old homestead, it may be because we have

Gone to sleep that last long sleep
From which none ever wake to weep.

Now we are an army on the march of life. Then we will be an army bivouacked in the tent of the grave.

Once more I want you to look at Vashti the silent. You do not hear any outcry from this woman as she goes forth from the palace gate. From the very dignity of her nature, you know there will be no vociferation. Sometimes in life it is necessary to make a retort; sometimes in life it is necessary to resist, but there are cries when the most triumphant thing to do is to keep silence. The philosopher, confident in his newly discovered principle, waiting for the coming of more intelligent generations, willing that men should laugh at the lightning rod and cotton gin and steamboat—waiting for long years through the scoffing of philosophical schools, in grand and magnificent silence. Galilei, condemned by mathematicians and scientists, caricatured everywhere, yet waiting and watching with his telescope to see the coming up of stellar re-enforcements, when the stars in their courses would fight for the Copernican system, then sitting down in complete blindness and deafness to wait for the coming on of the generations who would build his monument and bow at his grave.

The reformer, execrated by his contemporaries, fastened in a pillory, the slow fire of public contempt burning under him, ground under the cylinders of the printing press, yet calmly waiting for the day when purity of soul and heroism of character will get the sanction of earth and the plaudits of heaven. Affliction, enduring without any complaint the sharpness of the pang and the violence of the storm, and the heft of the chain and of the darknesss of night. Waiting until a divine hand shall be put forth to soothe the pang and hush the storm and release the captive. A wife, abused, persecuted and a perpetual exile from every earthly comfort—waiting, waiting, until the Lord shall gather all His dear children in a heavenly home, and no poor Vashti will ever be thrust out from the palace gate. Jesus, in silence and answering not a word, drinking the gall, bearing the cross, in prospect of the raptuous consummation when

Angels thronged His chariot wheel
And bore Him to His throne,
Then swept their golden harps and sung
The glorious work is done.

Oh, woman! Does not this story of Vashti the queen, Vashti the veiled, Vashti the sacrifice, Vasnti the silent, move your soul? My sermon converges into the one absorbing hope that none of you may be shut out of the palace gate of heaven. You can endure the hardships, and the privations, and the cruelties, and the misfortunes of this life if you can only gain admission there. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant you go through these gates or never go at all. God forbid that you should at last be banished from the society of angels and banished from the companionship of your glorified kindred and banished forever. Through the rich grace of our Lord, Jesus Christ, may you be enabled to imitate the example of Rachel, and Hannah, and Abigail, and Deborah, and Mary, and Esther, and Vashti. Amen.

SOUTHERN VETERANS MEET.

The Annual Reunion of the Confederates at Richmond, Va.

The sixth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veteran Association began at Richmond, Va. The city was filled to overflowing. The city was completely given over to visitors, many of whom came from far Southern States. The commissary work was on an extensive scale, and every vacant store on the business streets and the tobacco warehouses were converted into dormitories.

The decorations were profuse, and bunting and flags covered private and public buildings. Among the decorations the United States flag was the most in evidence, although the Confederate battle flags and State colors were numerous. In the convention hall, at the exposition grounds, where the decorations were wholly Confederate colors, thousands of yards of red and white bunting completely covered the rough material from which the building is constructed. When General John B. Gorden went upon the convention stage to call the audience to order, the veterans rose in their seats to cheer him. Nearly every one of the 10,000 seats was occupied. Before General Gordon could call the gathering to order he was presented with a gavel made from a tree that grew upon the battlefield of Chickamauga.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Chaplain General J. William Jones. General Gordon, without making any speech, presented Governor O'Ferrall to make an address of welcome.

Then General Wade Hampton went down the centre aisle, supported by two veterans. Old soldiers walked out into the open space and shook him by the hand, while cheer after cheer was sent up. The General was escorted to the stage, and when he appeared in full view of the assemblage men and women waved hats and handkerchiefs, while yells came from thousands of throats and fairly shook the building. General Gordon briefly presented General Hampton. General Simon Bolivar Buckner then walked upon the stage, and General Gordon introduced him as the "Eagle from Kentucky." The General made a speech five minutes long.

After repeated calls Hampton walked to the front of the stage and the band struck up "Dixie." A veteran passed to the front bearing an old battle flag that had been shot through in many places and waved it. The South Carolinian got another ovation.

The Battle Abbey Committee held a meeting at the State Capital Building. Colonel Wood, Chairman of the committee, reported that about $27,000 had been raised for the enterprise and that $300,000 was pledged conditionally, provided it went to certain cities, New Orleans pledging $200,000, Nashville, $120,000, and so on. Colonel A. G. Dickinson representing Charles Broadway Rouss, who is pledged to give $100,000 to this project, provided the Southern people raise a similar amount, appeared with another proposition in which he offers to give a half million dollars for the purpose if the Battle Abbey and Memorial Hall is erected in Washington "as a National evidence of Southern devotion to a Nation's pride and glory."

STRIKERS INCITE RIOTS.

Non-Union Men Attacked in Cleveland and Berea, Ohio.

The strike that for five weeks has disturbed business at the Brown Hoisting Machine Works, Cleveland, Ohio, reached a critical stage when a mob composed of several thousand strikers and their friends attacked the cordon of police guarding the non-union workmen in their exit from the yards.

All day the strikers had been gathered about the works, their numbers constantly increasing by the addition of the city's disorderly element. The arrival of sixty policemen under Captain English, shortly before quitting time, added to the wrath of the strikers, and the scenes soon became riotous.

When the whistles blew Captain English formed his men in a hollow square, with the non-union men in the middle, and marched out to the St. Clair street cars, it being the intention to avoid trouble by this means.

Instantly upon their appearance cries of "Scabs," "Kill them," greeted the police. Captain English ordered a charge and sent a message for reserves. The policemen slowly pushed the crowd along toward the Fourth precinct station house, being under a continual fire of missiles. Clubs were used freely on the heads of the rioters, men and women faring alike. Several children were trampled under foot and badly hurt.

The police used their clubs relentlessly. Policeman Keidell was severely wounded on the head by a piece of stone. Reporters of the Cleveland Recorder and Plain Dealer were also injured.

About twenty strikers had severe wounds. Reserves arrived at this time and the rioters dispersed, four arrests being made. Two women were badly injured during the melee.

The striking employes of the Cleveland Stone Company, who has been on strike at Berea, Ohio, since June 11, made a raid on the quarries there and drove out some twenty men who were at work. The men took refuge in a blacksmith shop, and were rescued with difficulty from the mob of 300 infuriated Poles. Mayor Christian tried to persuade the strikers to disperse, but failing sent to Cleveland for Sheriff Leek, who, with fifty deputies, hurried to the scene.

CAUGHT ON A TRESTLE.

They Ran for Their Lives, But the Engine Killed Two.

Alexander Ogee, forty years old; his cousin, Gene Laforme, and two nieces, Liza and Annie Ogee, the three last girls of ten or twelve years, and two boys, all berry pickers, were caught on a trestle bridge of the Massachusetts Central Road at Oakdale, Mass. They ran for their lives, the man seizing Gene in his arms, and had almost reached safety when the engine struck them. The Ogee girls were instantly killed, and the Laforme girl's leg was broken. The man's scalp was torn off and he received other probable fatal injuries. The boys escaped. One jumped into the water and the other hung from the trestle.

NO PITTSTON MINERS SAVED.

It May Be Weeks Before Bodies Will Be Found.

The timbermen in the Twin Shaft mine, Pittston, Penn., reached 150 feet in the fateful slope where the fifty-eight miners were caught. They had got to the edge of the cave-in, and had encountered the mass of chipping. It will be slow work to dig through this, and although some bodies may be recovered at almost any point, it seems more likely that none will be found less than 500 feet from the face of the fall, and that most of the bodies will be recovered about 1200 feet inside the slope. This may be a matter of days or it may take weeks.

The officials of the company authorized the statement that no matter how long it will take, the search will be kept up until the bodies shall be recovered. The work will cost from $50,000 to $100,000 if the searchers have no more serious setbacks.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Burke, of the Cincinnatis, is hitting hard and running bases beautifully.

Baltimore stole eleven bases in one game recently, being the record for the year.

The race among the three leaders in the League race is growing more exciting every day.

Joyce, of Washington, made two home runs off McMahon, of Baltimore, in one game.

The playing of the Cincinnatis is the astonishing feature of the League games at present.

Tiernan leads the New Yorks in batting with a percentage of .373. Gleason is second with a percentage of .310.

Catcher Burrell leads the Brooklyns in batting with a percentage of .366, Jones is second with a percentage of .365.

Manager Hanlon places the first division at the finish as follows: Baltimore, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and Washington.

Captain Connor, of St. Louis, recently stated that he considers Donahue, the New York cast-off, the equal of any pitcher in the League.

John McGraw, Baltimore's great third baseman, who has been ill since last March, has reached that city from the South. He is not yet strong enough to play ball.

Washington people are wild in enthusiasm over the success of their ball team. The crowds which turn out to the game at the Capital are very large and most appreciative.

Cooley, left fielder and all-round man on the St. Louis team, has been traded to Philadelphia for Turner and Sullivan. Turner will be played in right field and Sullivan will play short.

Truby, Chicago's second baseman, now superseded by Pfeffer, lacks that one point which is Pfeffer's characteristic—an instinctive judgment of where a ball will be hit that puts him right on the proper spot to execute a play.

Oliver Tebeau, manager-captain of the Cleveland team, has been fined $200 by the League directors for gross misconduct on the ball field, and if he does not settle within ten days he will not be eligible to play on any League grounds.

Baltimore was credited with 193 sacrifice hits last season, while Cincinnati's players made but 57, and Mulford says it is one of the big reasons why the "Orioles" won the pennant the second time and why the "Reds" finished so low in the race.

The Board of Directors of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, at a meeting in Pittsburg, decided that the fines imposed on Pitcher Amos Rusie last year by President Freedman, of the New York Club, were just and proper. This leaves the case of the big Hoosier pitcher practically the same now as at the beginning of the season. It was a victory for President Freedman and a severe blow to Rusie and other ball players who may have similar grievances now or in the future.

CYCLE NOTES.

Churches and schools are now preparing to accommodate the bicyclists.

There are 4000 bicyclists in Atlanta, Ga., and about half of these are boys and girls.

A surprisingly large proportion of women riders does not know how to place the feet on the pedals.

Sixty-eight is considered the best average gear for road riding, though there are many who advocate a seventy gear.

American bicycles continue to make great headway in Germany, and are gradually displacing the English machines.

The speed of twenty-two and a half miles an hour was attained by Linton in the bicycle race from Bordeaux, France, to Paris.

Monte Scott holds the record for the Irvington-Milburn course, twenty-five miles, of one hour eight minutes and thirty-nine seconds, made May 30.

Bicycle paths are to be constructed through the Baltimore parks. When that is accomplished it is said that wheelmen will be excluded from the drives.

A Grand Rapids (Mich.) trolley company adds a trailer to certain of its cars for the sole purpose of carrying free the bicycles of its patrons. This bicycle car is run every hour.

In a competition held in Dublin, Ireland, recently, to decide the most suitable cycling costume for women, the short skirt scored a decided victory over the bloomer and all other forms of rational dress.

Five hundred applications for patents for inventions relating to the bicycle are received at the Washihgton Patent Office every month. Up to date over 100 patents on toeclips alone have been asked for.

Robert Gardiner, of Springfield, Mass., recently rode 103 miles in six hours and fifteen minutes. The course was between Springfield and Hartford. It is understood that he is shortly going to try for the 100 miles record.

The city of Copenhagen, Denmark, where the world's championships are to be held in August, has the largest proportion of cyclists to the population of any large city in the world. In a total population of 450,000 there are 30,000 riders.

The use of the wheel by employes at the Capitol at Washington, has increased to such an extent that it has been found necessary to provide a special storage place for the bicycles, and the old crypt under the rotunda has been selected for the purpose.

Cycling and other causes are beginning to have a disastrous effect. The hostesses of the West End of London find it difficult to persuade young men to attend their entertainments. At one great house a few days ago only six men put in an appearance, and the women were compelled to dance with one another.

GAUNT HUNGER IN SUNNY ITALY.

Women Feed Their Babes on Grass and Many People are Starving.

A letter from an Englishman who has long been a resident in Italy gives a serious picture of the situation of affairs in that country. He says that a revolution is only a question of time, that the taxes are sixty per cent. on all incomes, and that the starving state of the peasantry and the lower classes generally equals that of the French before the revolution.

In Sardinia, he adds, mothers are feeding their children on grass and weeds by the roadside and that in all parts there are deaths from starvation. The women straw workers of Tuscany, it appears, are in open revolt and everywhere the men and women are reduced to skeletons and are to be seen carrying their last rags to be sold for taxes.

In Lombardy and other northern districts where the people live on insufficient Indian corn, the writer also says that horrible disease, pellagra is increasing, and more than 100,000 persons are affected, of which about 8000 die yearly. A good part of the victims die insane.

MAUD'S ADMIRERS.

We met by chance, of course; and equally, of course, it was a case of love at first sight. We had no formal introduction, no drawing-room acquaintance. On one of the loveliest lakes in the midst of the Adirondack wilderness Maud's beautiful eyes were first turned upon me.

It was two years ago since Tom Watkins and I, proud of our four years' experience and our brand-new sheepskins, had left Amherst with mingled feelings of joy and regret. Tom went immediately into the office of a famous New England morning paper, and made his way steadily up on its editorial corps.

I had gone into partnership with my father, and worked like a slave, lest he should be ashamed of me; for I had an immense respect for him, and I knew he despised laziness.

Having worked two years without interruption, Tom and I both felt that we had earned a vacation, and, by a little planning, we managed to get off together in September of the comparatively uneventful year eighteen hundred and eighty.

We both voted for the mountain instead of the sea, and for New York instead of New Hampshire; so we started out determined to see all that we could of the North woods.

After a day on Lake George we took the eastern route to the woods, spending a night at Elizabethtown. Thence we tramped to Keene,—the clear mountain streams, deep, cool woods, and grand towering peaks, more than making up for the hard roads and thick dust, so that, though tired, we were more than satisfied with our first day's experiences.

As we resolved "to do" the mountains, we climbed the cloud-cleaver, Tahawas; we spent a shivering night on Whiteface; whence we watched Lake Placid brighten under the morning sun; we picked a four-leaved clover from John Brown's grave at North Elba; we started a deer in the Indian pass, and saw our guide kill it; and, to crown all, we came out of the woods by way of the lakes.

Our guide was a wiry little fellow,—too slight to carry a boat, we thought until we watched him in a wrestling-match, when he showed himself tough as whip-cord, and we had no fears.

Starting from the lower Saranac on a dull afternoon, a gorgeous sunset lit up the clouds and lakes as we rowed swiftly along; then, as the rich purple and crimson faded, the crescent moon broke through the clouds, and we had our first experience of "carries" in this uncertain twilight. It was only a short walk, however, and then we glided across the black waters of Round Lake in an utter silence, save for the splash of the oars and the scream of the loon or nighthawk.

Next day we wound along the Raquette river, whose waters were low, and whose shores, even thus early, glowed with autumn color.

Our nights were spent at hotels, which we reached late and left early; our days, in rowing and "carrying." Almost lost under the inverted boat, our guide led us through the rich vegetation of the carries, without wandering even when the fire, still raging, had obliterated every trace of a trail to our unaccustomed eyes.

Occasionally we heard the incongruous sound of human voices other than our own and came upon a similar boating party. Now and then we heard the baying of dogs, and knew that some poor deer was in distress, or we saw an uncommon bird, and listened to its wild note, but for the most part, there were few signs of life of any kind, and the silence was complete; the sense of loneliness, intense.

What wonder, then, that Maud seemed almost fairy-like to eyes long unaccustomed to such beauty.

As we came out upon Raquette lake we felt as if we were approaching civilization; clearings, with back shanties or more pretentious cottages occupied many of the points; and hark! what sound is that? No heron's screams, or wild duck's screech, but a veritable steam whistle; and, in the distance we can just distinguish a little tug standing at the dock. Presently, coming nearer, we had a view of the passengers, among whom, with the September sun gilding her brown hair, we first saw Maud.

I say "we," for Tom's subdued whistle told me that his heart had been smitten by this nut-brown maid as well as mine. She was chattering merrily with her brother and father who stood close by. We could hear their voices, and distinguish the names, Maud and Jack, by which the brother and sister addressed each other, but nothing more. Apparently, however, they were talking of us; for, the little tug having started just as we got alongside, our plucky little guide determined on a race. The wind was against him, but he held his own; and, though the steamer passed ahead of us into the narrow Marion river, the cheer of the passengers showed that they considered him victorious, while Maud beamed upon him in a way that made us both wish that we held the oars.

She stood in the bow of the little steamer with the venerable woods behind her; but their green branches and shadowy spaces were for me only a background to intensify the picture of her youth and beauty. With the sight of her I felt that I had had enough of loneliness, and a longing came over me, such as I had sometimes felt in college when the soft tone of a woman's voice reminded me of home.

As we sped along the lily-pads, rich with the same autumn colors which the maples wore, we had the good luck to find several belated blossoms. The tug was making its way slowly, for the channel was narrow and winding; and as we were quite near, I fancied that Maud looked enviously at my treasures. Lifting my hat, I tossed them at her feet.

She did not blush, she did not scornfully cast them into the water, nor ask her brother to throw them back to me; she simply nodded her thanks with evident delight, and, with the utmost grace she fastened the lovely lotus flowers in her belt.

Does this strike any one as a bit of flirtation? What man could keep a flower with a lady near on whom he might bestow it? The lilies sought their rightful owner, and I simply helped them on their rightful way, while Tom looked at the three he had gathered as if unwilling to imitate me, and equally unwilling to keep them. "It was a shame to pick them," he said, and laid them back upon the water.

The steamer now shot ahead, and our guide told us that its passengers would "carry" across to Eagle lake, where another steamer would receive them, while our carry was a shorter one further up.

Tom and I both received the news unwillingly, for we could not bear to have this bright vision vanish so soon. Should we never again see Maud? We looked at each other, but said nothing.

When at length we shot out into Eagle lake, after the last of our carries there was no sign of any steamer; and, as we rowed on, the sun set and the moon rose, but we were still alone.

On Blue Mountain Lake we heard the steamer's whistle once more, and in the distance saw its column of smoke and sparks as it puffed off to another part of the shore. We felt like grumbling at our choice of hotels, but it was now too late to change; so, hungry, tired and disappointed, we climbed the steep hillside.

Our appetites did not fail us, however (how could they in that air?), and after supper we walked up and down the broad piazza, looking upon the moonlighted lake and mountains with a tinge of sadness as we thought our outing was so nearly over, ond we mused upon the maiden whose beauty had charmed us.

Next morning we drove a mile in the early twilight in order to take the stage. We found only one unengaged outside seat, and Tom insisted on my taking that. Was he really generous, or did he have an intuition? I asked myself, as suddenly our acquaintances of yesterday came down the steps and entered the stage. Maud wore her lilies and nodded pleasantly as our eyes met, but she took a seat directly opposite to Tom.

It seemed to me a very uninteresting road. I saw little but the blackened trees and the burnt wilderness. I was sadly bored by a talkative seatmate, but there was no chance of relief until we reached Cedar river, where the stage was exchanged for a Concord coach.

I found that Tom had made great advances in the acquaintance of the little party to which Maud belonged, and which I now joined. We all climbed on top of the coach, and though the sun was hotter than ever, and the dead trees quite as ghastly, I no longer objected to riding outside.

Maud's father proved a good-natured man, whose hay-fever had driven him to the woods; and on the shore of Raquette lake, he, with Maud and Jack, had been camping in a bark shanty, and without a guide.

They told us of their experiences in a frank, jolly way, that made camping seem the most desirable kind of life imaginable. Maud looked on us with evident pity when she found that we had been less than three weeks in the woods, and our camping experiences had been only with a guide. But we retaliated with a glowing account of our boat trip, which fascinated her, and she immediately implored her father to take her through the lakes next summer. She had learned to fish, row and swim, though Jack laughed at the idea of her swimming where the water wasn't over her head. She got enthusiastic over her rowing, however; and said she could cook fish as well as catch them, and make splendid pancakes! and we doubted none of her accomplishments.

How swiftly our six horses sped over the rough road! Long before we wished it we rattled into North Creek, where the railway station made us feel that our happy mountain life was at an end.

As we rumbled along, talking merrily in spite of the noise, a saucy gust of wind caught Maud's hat and whirled it out of the window.

"What shall I do?" she appealed to us; for Jack was laughing, and her father evidently puzzled.

"That's the only hat I had with me, and I can't go bearheaded."

"I might lend you this," said Jack, offering his straw, which was very much the worse for its camping experiences.

"I can do better than that," said I, Jack's suggestion having reminded me of something; and I soon pulled out a skull-cap of the same general color as her dress. "Wouldn't this do? I have some pretty wings if you want to trim it."

She chose a gray one out of my store, with which her deft fingers soon transformed the cap; and when it was on her head she looked prettier than ever. We four admiring masculines congratulated her on her success, and I was in clover. Tom was distanced again, for he, too, had a cap, which he would have only been too happy to see on that graceful head, if he had only thought of it. But there was little time for regrets. Already we were nearing Saratoga, and must part with our friends.

Good-byes are seldom pleasant. Perhaps it is well that they are often hurried. A few words, a touch of the hand, and she was gone.

Did we ever see her again? Which of us won her? Was one made happy, the other heart-broken, and our friendship thus shattered forever?

No, dear reader. It is possible for two men, who have fallen in love with the same girl to be content to hold equal places in her affection—if she is only eight years old.

Oom Paul's Effective Prayer.

Before the Transvaal was a republic there was a famine in the land, and a party was organized to hunt the hartebeeste. For days the party scoured the veldt in vain. Then one of the Boers declared his intention of retiring into the bush and to pray for succor. He accordingly left the party in company with a native. Some hours afterward the Boer returned and informed the party that he had prayed, and in three days' time a very large troupe of hartebeeste would pass that way. Sure enough, two days after the promised game appeared in sight, and the Dutchmen made a great haul. From that moment "the man of prayer" became the popular hero. That man was Paul Kruger. Some time afterward the native who accompanied Kruger stated that when Kruger entered the bush he did not pray, but struck out for a neighboring Kaffir kraal. Calling the head men the Boer informed them that there was a large number of armed Boers on the other side of the bush who had sent him to tell them that unless they (the natives) discovered game in less than three days they would all be shot. The frightened natives set out forthwith, discovered the game and drove it toward the Boer camp.—Argonaut.

Merchants' Marks.

These marks appear to have been imitated from the Flemings during the reign of Edward III., and became very common during the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century, both on seals and signet rings; they offered a somewhat curious field for research, and are often very useful in identifying the persons by whom domestic and parts of ecclesiastical edifices on which they occur were built. They were more generally used in the great seaports of England than in the South, a fact which is readily accounted for by the frequent intercourse between those parts and Flanders. It may be observed also that such marks belong chiefly to wool factors or merchants of the staple.—Archaeological Magazine.

First Coins Made in America.

The first coined currency made in this country was manufactured in 1652. The machinery was sent from England to Massachusetts, and pieces of the value of one shilling, six pence and three pence were made.

Mrs. Julius Burrows, wife of the Senator from Michigan, is a handsome blonde, with large blue eyes and a fine figure. She is highly cultivated, and her manners are charmingly gracious.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating-Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

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I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

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N Y N U—28

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For 25c. in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. BOOK PUBLISHING CO. 134 Leonard Street, New York.

"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."

Use

SAPOLIO

Some Pension Figures.

The last report of the commissioner of pensions shows that there are on the roll 970,524 pensioners, who receive from the government upon an average of about $140 per year. The amount of individual pensions granted under the general laws runs from $6 to $72 per month. Only about eight thousand veterans receive amounts exceeding $30 per month. The highest rate of pensions, $75, is granted to 2886 men.

Congress has passed special acts allowing $100 per month to twenty-four officers high in rank and the same sum to sixteen widows of officers. The widows of five generals receive $2000 per year and one $2500, and the two surviving widows of presidents of the United States receive $5000 per year each.

The army of pensioners is scattered over the whole world, no less than three thousand residing abroad. In this country Ohio heads the list with 105,160 pensioners, while Oklahoma has 5281, and Alaska has 18.

One of the most interesting fact to be learned from the report is that there are still on the rolls the names of three daughters and nine widows of Revolutionary soldiers—truly a forceful reminder that the nation is still young. Three of these widows are now living in Virginia and two in Tennessee. The war of 1812 is represented by twenty-one survivors, averaging in age 96 years. Three of the number have lived more than a century. Andrew Franklin is still living at Burlington, Kansas, at the age of 102, and Hosea Brown at Grant's Pass, Oregon, at the age of 103.

At the close of the fiscal year there were pending, undisposed of and in different stages of preparation and advancement, claims for pensions or for increase to the number of 552,-210. More than half of these claims were from parties already on the roll who want a higher rate of pension than that originally granted them. Judging from the report, one of the principal duties of members of congress is to look after claims for pensions on the part of their devoted constituents, for on an average each member has investigated nearly two hundred cases.

The Money We Waste.

One of our Washington specials yesterday quoted some internal revenue statistics, showing that in spite of the hard times we have wasted enough money in the past year to make everybody in the country comfortable.

The Americans who were howling about the financial depression spent in the last twelve months $609,000,000 for whiskey.

The same crowd spent in that period $617,286,460 for beer!

For cigars and tobacco they spent $275,750,000.

These grumblers and growlers who talked economy to their wives and children and prayed for the return of good times, managed to scrape up about $1,600,000,000 for their common drinks and their cigars, and what their wines and brandies cost we may imagine!

This enormous sum, our correspondent says, is more than our entire volume of circulation. It is $27 per capita more than the present per capita circulation. It is $195 for each head of every family in the United States!

This money would pay all the appropriations of a billion dollar congress and leave enough to more than half pay the expenses of another such congress. It would pay six times over for our annual cotton crop. It would pay the cost of a long foreign war. It would feed and clothe in plain fashion every family in the Union!

We do not present these startling figures with the hope that they will bring about an economic revolution, but we believe that they cannot fail to influence thousands of thoughtful readers and create a prejudice against extravagance and waste. This is not a temperance editorial. It is simply a statement of facts which open the eyes of men to the true explanation of most of the poverty and suffering now prevailing. The American liquor and tobacco bill would be frightful enough in a period of prosperity but what shall we say of it these hard times?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Mother's Grave.

Earth has some sacred spots where we feel like taking the shoes from our feet and treading with holy reverence; where common words of pleasure are unfitting places where friendship's hands have lingered in each other, where vows have been plighted, prayers offered and tears of parting have been shed. Oh, how the thoughts hover around such places, and travel back through immeasureable space to visit them. But of all the spots on the green earth, none is so sacred as that where rests, waiting the ressurrection, those we once loved and cherished. Hence in all ages, the better portion of mankind have chosen the loved to wander at eventide and weep alone. But among charnel houses of the dead if there is one spot more sacred than the rest, it is mother's grave. There sleeps the mother of our infancy—she whose heart was a stranger to every other feeling but love, and who could always find excuses for us when we could find none for ourselves. There she sleeps and we love the very earth for her sake.

Sin a Telltale.

Sin is a merciless telltale. It is its own revealer. In its very effort at self-concealment it exhibits itself. It tells the truth without meaning to. It is an offense against God, and therefore, it strikes no chord in the eternal harmony of truths. It is discord, and as such has no support, no vital unity, with the universe of fact or truth. In its forlorne isolation it cannot but sooner or later be discovered. He who is getting entangled in evil practices would do well to remember that they cannot long consist one with another. The artifice of making them seem honest and true and straight must break down. One need not be so much afraid of the glances of his fellowmen as of the inexorable telltale of his own evil deeds. Sin is the detective that dogs the footsteps of the sinning. As Moses said to the disobedient children of Reuben and of Gad: "If ye will not do so, behold, ye have sinned against the Lord; and be sure your sin will find you out."—*S. S. Times.*

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Low Rates to Buffalo, N. Y., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Buffalo, N. Y., on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association, to be held in that city from July 7 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on July 5 and 6 excursion tickets through to Buffalo and return at *a single fare for the round trip*, plus $2.00 (the latter amount for membership fee). Tickets are good only for continuous passage to be commenced on date of issue, and require to be validated by Joint Agent at Buffalo before they will be accepted for return passage. They will be good returning July 11 to 15 only, unless deposited with Joint Agent not later than July 10, when return limit may be extended not later than July 31, 1896.

Tickets will not be good for passage on New York and Chicago Limited Express, nor on limited express trains of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Information in regard to exact rates and time of trains can be obtained on application to the nearest ticket agent.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GI[illegible]AM.

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You can have your choice in a pair of our fine line of Dongola or Russet Oxfords as first premium, and a pair of fine Sandals as second premium for the best poetical production of six stanzas (4 lines each) in reference to our shoe store, 402 Penn street. The merits to be decided by three disinterested competent judges, and the poems thus selected will appear in print. All productions must be in by August 1, 12 M., and remain the property of the store. Be sure to sign your name and P. O.
Meanwhile you can see our display of Oxfords in our window, also our Men's $1.00 shoes that look and wear like a $1.25 shoe, and our $4.00 equal to the regular $5.00 shoe. We are content with a medium profit on the principle of "live and let live."
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